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# ***Daily Report***

# **Latin America**

FBIS-LAT-90-119  
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# Daily Report

## Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-119

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20 June 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cuba

### GRANMA Article on TV Marti's 'Failure'

*FL1906131190 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[“Excerpts” of article published in GRANMA on 19 June]

[Text] In a long article entitled “Can Bush Certify That TV Marti is Legal, Ethical, and Technically Feasible?” GRANMA refers today to the failure of television broadcasts beamed from the United States to Cuba. George Bush has two options—to admit he has made a mistake or lie. For Bush, the decision may not be difficult. He would not be the first or last U.S. politician to say: This is what I say although it is not what I said [Digo dije donde antes dijo Diego]. The personal ethic would be saved, and reason would prevail.

GRANMA says the conflict has been created around TV Marti because after the end of the three-month testing period, the President will have to certify before Congress the feasibility of the project, which is a necessary requirement to make it permanent and, at the same time, release the funds assigned for 1990. Some say that with the facts in hand, the response should not be difficult. TV Marti cannot be seen in Cuba. It has been pronounced illegal by the International Frequency Registration Board. World repudiation could not be greater. The Cuban people oppose it and is indifferent to it.

The so-called TV Marti began its transmission last 27 March after Cuba had denounced its illegality and obtained support in important forums such as the foreign and information ministers meeting, the Nonaligned Movement summit, and the meetings of culture and information ministers of Latin America. The violation of the Cuban national sovereignty implied in the project was denounced at the appropriate time at the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

GRANMA adds that reason was of no use, and the struggle was taken to the technical field. Only 10 minutes after the first day of transmissions began, jamming devices began to operate, and the monotonous story has been repeated every morning before dawn for 84 days. Transmissions begin and they are immediately jammed. The political and diplomatic struggle went from persuasion to denunciation and condemnation.

Article number one appearing in GRANMA today says that, for many, this is a historical event. A small Third World country is prevailing in the technological field over the most powerful country in the world. For others, this behavior is worthy of any anthology of stubbornness. The United States persists and nobody realizes the ridicule it will make its engineers and technicians endure and how long such an unstimulating exercise will occupy their energy and talent, which is worthy of a better cause.

In the United States, for obvious reasons, the authors of the project have developed a broad public opinion misinformation campaign, including sectors of Congress and members of the administration, stressing the alleged success of the television aggression on our country. The counterrevolutionary radio stations that broadcast from Miami against Cuba supported the reports. According to a poll on TV Marti viewership taken in Miami, over 28 percent of the homes of the three western provinces receive the TV Marti signal between five minutes and three hours.

Such assertions are lies and can only be made outside Cuba. The people in those Cuban provinces know the truth. Those who wrote the presidential report could not have an effect on the on-site verification of the efficiency of the jamming made by journalists, scholars, and legislators. More recently, the entire diplomatic corps accredited in Havana was summoned to do the same. Faced with this challenge, the television signal did not appear. As reported, TV Marti decided not to broadcast to our country that day.

GRANMA notes that the decision on the contents of the Presidential message will be made depending on the ability of the National Security Council advisers and the President himself to act with impartiality and listen to all the parties, which Cuba will not be part of.

In any case, the United States has a new chance to show that there is still a minimum of good sense and political realism in its administration. To do this, it has only one choice—to end transmissions. Cuba does not expect anything from the U.S. President. His finger is not that of the Roman emperor, which held the power over the life or death of the gladiator. We will go forward. We will firmly defend our sovereignty. We will not allow the Platt Amendment imposed on us. We will permanently settle the unresolved Radio Marti problem.

They are the ones who should now ask: Can Bush certify that TV Marti is legal, ethical, and technically feasible? We give you a preview of a response. Yes, he can even swear to it, even with his hand on the Bible. Faithful to himself, George Bush is capable of doing this even when he knows, as he does, that the anti-Cuban television project is illegal, unethical, and invisible.

### CTC Official Denounces TV Marti

*FL1906005590 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Joaquin Bernal Camero, foreign relations secretary of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], today denounced the economic blockade and other attacks by the United States on our country to the 77th conference of the International Labor Organization. The U.S. representative attempted to interrupt Bernal Camero's speech.

Bernal Camero also deplored the Panama invasion and the attack on a Cuban merchant ship in international

waters. The union leader stressed the work of the Cuban telecommunications specialists who have succeeded in effectively jamming the illegal radio and television broadcasts to our country.

#### **Vietnamese Politburo Member on U.S. 'Aggression'**

*FL1906201090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Interview with Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Marta Sosa; in Vietnamese with superimposed Spanish translation; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sosa] As you know, the United States has recently launched a new aggression against Cuba by transmitting images that interfere with our Cuban television space. This is an aggression on our sovereignty. We would like to know your opinion on the matter.

[Vo Nguyen Giap] I had an opportunity to speak about this issue with Cuban leaders during my visit to the country. The U.S. attitude is obviously an act of aggression against Cuban sovereignty. However, I do not think that the Cuban people's ideology can be changed by anything. Each Cuban citizen has to remain firm on his revolutionary position. I am sure the strong Cuban people will surely maintain their revolutionary struggle for national independence, the people's happiness, and peace [words indistinct]. We talk of a real peace based on independence, freedom, and mutual respect. I am convinced that, in the end, Cuba will continue to be at the forefront of Latin American revolution.

#### **GRANMA Views Conclusion of Harvest**

*FL1906103090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1208 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[GRANMA editorial: "The Latest Harvest—A True Labor Feat," published on 18 June; read on the "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] The harvest that has just ended was a real labor feat for our workers. The 1989 harvest ended early. It was preceded by a relatively humid period and although it was frequently interrupted by strong rains, it easily reached 8.1 million tons of sugar.

The 1990 season was different. May and June last year, two months that were decisive for this year's harvest, were strangely dry. Very few people can recall such dry spring months. Out of the six rainiest months of the season, only two months reached the usual average. The rain deficit, compared to our historic marks, was 200 mm, 416 mm less than the amount of rain that fell during the same months the previous year. We had 57.8 mm of rain in November, a mark that is also below historic levels, and it rained mainly in the west.

In November, the figures reported by the provinces revealed total production for only 7.2 million tons of

sugar. This would have seriously jeopardized the already high delivery commitments of the country. This is better understood if you recall that during the 1981-1986 period, the country committed itself to deliver a total of 9.5 million tons a year in the following five years without making the appropriate investments to ensure such a production goal.

In more than one occasion during this five-year period, the country had to borrow important volumes of sugar to fulfill its commitments with socialist countries. Of course, we have been paying back these amounts, and we will be paying them back for years in detriment of our need for hard currency earnings. However, the 8 million tons mark became an honor issue for all and something vital for the country in view of the new and hard realities in the socialist world today.

The harvest has just ended. Only a portion remains in Las Tunas' Guiteras Mill, and the grinding should end in the next few days. All provinces fulfilled their plans, according to the 7.7-million-ton result. The effort everywhere was exemplary even though not all provinces fulfilled their additional production goals. Additionally, not all provinces were affected in the same way by the climate or by old or new industrial problems that are caused by the state of disrepair of some of our industries, which require a special repair or technical solution in the short term and on which the experts are working now.

It is fair to note what happened in each case: Guanatanamo fulfilled its quota of 124,032 tons and provided an additional contribution of 5,555 tons. Santiago de Cuba fulfilled its quota of 355,069 tons, contributing an additional 581 tons. Granma fulfilled its quota of 511,500 tons, contributing an additional of 30,328 tons. Holguin fulfilled its quota of 603,800 tons, contributing an additional of 1,750 tons. Las Tunas did not fulfill its quota of 661,000, falling short by 28,468 tons. Camaguey fulfilled its quota of 1,000,159 tons, contributing an additional 1,451 tons. Ciego de Avila fulfilled its quota of 823,200 tons, contributing an additional of 25,653. Sancti Spiritus fulfilled its quota of 522,000 tons and contributed an additional 10,600 tons. Cienfuegos fulfilled its quota of 550,600 tons, contributing an additional of 15,879 tons. Villa Clara fulfilled its quota of 1.089 million tons, contributing an additional of 4,811 tons. Matanzas did not fulfill its quota of 910,100 tons, falling short by 22,300 tons. Havana fulfilled its quota of 602,500 tons, contributing an additional 2,180 tons. Pinar del Rio failed to fulfill its quota of 244,800 tons, falling short by 3,032 tons. Las Tunas was not able to reach its goal despite their great effort.

Matanzas failed because of industrial problems, something that has been affecting the region for the past harvests despite the fact that it ground almost as much sugar cane as Camaguey and despite its great effort after the rains.

Pinar del Rio failed to meet its goal by a short margin due to industrial problems that prevented the sugarcane

cutting during the optimum period at the beginning of the harvest. All provinces did their utmost. Under these difficult conditions, the harvest reached 8,042,748 tons of sugar as of 1100 on 17 June.

The country has thus been able to surpass the 8-million-ton mark during two consecutive years. It has reached high and stable levels of sugar production and has consolidated the role of Cuba as the world's primary sugar exporter by a broad margin.

We will soon begin preparations for the next harvest, compelled by the growing demand for sugar, to fulfill our commitments, ensure our trade, earn foreign resources, have an additional sugarcane surplus to feed cattle, and produce more milk, beef, pork, and other valuable products. All these by-products can be obtained from sugarcane thanks to the efforts of our technicians and scientists.

In order to ensure uninterrupted growth in 1991, we have to work hard sowing, weeding, planting, and fertilizing the sugarcane fields. In the eastern provinces, particularly in Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Holguin, and Las Tunas, where sugarcane fields suffered from drought despite the excess rain in other regions, and in those areas where rains were scarce at the beginning of this spring, we have to use technical methods, such as the sprinkling of foliar urea which was used with excellent results in Granma this year.

These methods are also required in other isolated areas in the country. The night application of herbicides has also yielded positive and efficient results and produced savings in the use of the expensive product. These accomplishments in the sugarcane fields, as well as in other agricultural areas, should allow us to commemorate the 26 July anniversary in a dignified manner.

We have made great strides in mechanizing production. We used 370,000 workers with machetes in the 1970 harvest. In 1990, we needed only 60,000 of them. There is no greater example of increased workers' productivity than this one.

The climate is a fearful factor, as much for the lack of rains as for the excessive rain. We also have increasingly irregular weather conditions like rains out of season and excessively hot spells in winter months that affect the productivity of sugarcane, as well as that of other products like potatoes, tomatoes, etc. Perhaps we are feeling the first consequences of what scientists call the greenhouse effect, which is caused by the growing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is provoked by the growing world consumption of fossil fuels.

The program of the construction of dams, channels, and irrigation systems for sugarcane and agriculture in general has multiplied in the past three years to levels previously unheard of in the country. In the not so distant future, nearly one million hectares of sugarcane will be irrigated, and 800,000 hectares will be under the system of plot drainage. Both systems combined will

almost double production. The engineer system will be installed in almost 160,000 hectares of rice, which will increase production considerably and save up to 40 percent of water.

Similar extensions of citric plantations will have the microjet [preceeding word in English] system or the irrigation-by-dripping system installed. The same thing is already being done in banana plantations. Thousands of modern irrigation machines will benefit our staple and vegetable production. All this must be accompanied by intensive research to improve and increase the production of plague-resistant seeds and plant varieties more appropriate to our soil and climate, particularly our changing climate.

All this is a gigantic effort our country is making in the middle of very difficult international conditions. The harvest that has just finished—this collective feat—shows we are on the correct path under the direction of our glorious party. When we hear the increasingly worrisome news from other areas of the world on difficulties in their social, political, and productive processes, we really appreciate our united, disciplined, conscious, and heroic people, who are living only miles away from the arrogant imperialists, and who confront problems in an orderly way successfully fulfilling their duties with the fatherland, with socialism, and with history.

#### **Aldana Evaluates Work of PCC Plenums**

*FL1806221590 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 90*

[Text] The extraordinary plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] provincial committee in Guantanamo Province has ended. Our reporter in Guantanamo has interviewed PCC Central Committee Secretary Carlos Aldana there.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] From the experience you have from your participation in the other assemblies to discuss the fourth party congress document, what is your opinion of them and what prospects do you see for the impact they will have on the populace?

[Aldana] I have had the opportunity to participate in an integral way in three assemblies: Las Tunas, Holguin, and this one we are holding here in Guantanamo. Up to now I have listened to more than 200 speeches expressing the thoughts of our people, the cadres, the party members, the comrades in production, science, and culture, and I am very pleased. I think the process is going well and that we have resumed it with a new and appropriate spirit.

I think this initial effort of reflection that the party provincial committees has set out to do will have an impact. I think it is already having an effect on the subsequent steps in the municipal committees, as well as the steps that most interest us, including the consultations that should take place with the workers, the work groups, the masses. Also, in particular, I think it is very

encouraging that I have not seen evidence of extremism or rigidity in any speech. That is, I have seen a sense of seriousness and responsibility, a searching, an effort to really find the keys to our problems.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there are also very specific, very critical opinions, such as the disappearance of some mass organizations or the very well-defined improvement of others?

[Aldana] Yes, I also understand that. I think that no extreme is going to lead us to suitable solutions. I think that we should reflect—that all of us should have the spirit of improving, perfecting, changing. We should not see these things in an emotional or sentimental way. We have to see them in a political sense, rigorously, and I think that within this analysis there is room for any opinion on which course we should take to be more effective. We can avoid unnecessary duplication. We can lighten a little the burden on the populace. But the solutions must be very well thought out solutions in which we take into account all the circumstances that exist.

[Unidentified reporter] Evaluating the positive aspects of each organization, each step, and our course is the focus today, isn't it?

[Aldana] And the prospects. We have 30 years; we have experience. Our society has evolved. We have new tasks; they are not the same as 20 years ago. The work of the revolution itself has created new conditions and a new context. We have a situation that was also almost unthinkable, because of all the external factors that are influencing us right now. And we have a strategy of development—a very well-defined, very well thought out line. It is a function of this line that we have to look at the prospects of each institution and each organization in our society today. [end recording]

#### **Intellectuals Discuss Call for Fourth Congress**

*FL1906181690 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Report by Josefa Bussi]

[Text] In-depth analyses and great revolutionary spirit have characterized the discussion of the call for the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress by some outstanding artists and intellectuals meeting at Havana's PCC Provincial School Orlo Pantoja since this morning.

Cesar Portillo de la Luz opened the debate noting the need to perfect the party's methods and style of work at all levels. Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, who is chairing the debates, made special remarks in which he explained that this is a

constant premise of the party and that all the the created mechanisms are in place. However, he stressed, this has to be done with our entire people.

In the heat of the analysis of society in general the participants made several remarks regarding the effect the events in East Europe have had in Cuba and the need to think about the causes and consequences of these changes in order to take measures and perfect our socialism so that such things do not happen in our country.

There were other views such as the ones expressed by (Graciela Povolotti) and Luisa Campusano, who suggested that the social sciences studies being carried out are truly promoted and their results implemented in practice to prevent and solve many problems that exist in the people's daily lives.

For his part, Enrique Nunez Rodriguez presented in his own way the corruption and constant negligence phenomena that took place in our country, which led to the process of rectification of mistakes and negative tendencies that we are all urged to implement at various levels.

In less than the four hours this interesting plenum of Cuban intellectuals has take place so far, controversial subjects have been discussed regarding the current economic policy in domestic and international tourism, the organization of our current People's Government, double standard, and ideologic work.

This plenum began well, and I believe it will be at the level of those who are participating in it. Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and culture minister, and Central Committee Secretary Carlos Aldana, are present, among other leaders.

#### **Havana Province PCC Plenum To Meet 19 Jun**

*FL1906190290 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Victorino Lemus, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], talked to a reporter from this news program only a few hours before the start of the special plenum of the Havana Province PCC to discuss the call for the Fourth PCC Congress.

Lemus urged all participants to use the occasion for a sincere and open debate. He stressed that a full knowledge of the document is necessary for a good discussion and added that the province can achieve a working agreement to eliminate the still persisting negative attitudes.

Lemus said that over 200 guests representing mass associations, the Union of Young Communists, and provincial economic cadres will participate in the plenum. [passage omitted]

### Havana Views U.S.-Mexican Free Trade Agreement

PA1706220290 Havana International Service  
in Spanish 0128 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Our America" commentary by Urbino Amaya]

[Text] Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has just completed a visit to the United States, which lasted several days. Although the subjects he discussed with U.S. President George Bush were varied and controversial, the greatest attention was devoted to an eventual free trade agreement between the two countries. Judging from the debates held in Mexico since plans for this agreement started, the presidents' expressed willingness to initiate negotiations for free trade must tread a course full of obstacles.

Shortly before Salinas returned to his country, he and Bush officially announced in Washington the bilateral purpose of outlining a pact that could become a serious political challenge for the Mexican head of state and the subject of unending legislative controversies. Such controversies range from official circles to the man in the street, and from those who defend the project and those who attack it to those who are cautious and advise those in charge of implementing the project to be careful.

According to the government strategy, a free trade agreement with its northern neighbor would be a trump card for Mexico, which needs markets to stimulate its economy. However, the marked nationalism of broad sectors of the country constitutes an important obstacle in Salinas' way. Mexico's official stand, confirmed by Salinas' visit to the United States, is based on the reiterated assertion that the country is only seeking economic advantages and that whatever decision is made will not compromise the national sovereignty.

Those who criticize the probable agreement, however, assert that Mexico will only offer in this eventual common market cheap labor, raw materials, and particularly oil and natural gas, thus leaving out any expectations for independent development. Another adverse argument says that, if Mexico's integration with the United States becomes reality, the historic responsibility of being a champion for Latin American integration would be betrayed. A reduction of tariffs and increased flexibility for greater trade are some of the advantages argued by those who advocate the agreement.

Despite all these speculations, the Mexican president has said that, if the treaty becomes a reality, it will not include foreign investments in the crude oil, electric energy, and railroad areas. Salinas said that the activities of military advisers in the antidrug warfare will not be permitted in the country, either. Because of the possibility of an integration of greater scope, the beginning of negotiations on a free trade agreement has found Mexican sectors extremely cautious and somewhat mistrustful, particularly after the recent incidents in areas close to the extensive border with the United States.

For the time being, it is necessary to wait for preliminary measures, because only speculations can be made so far.

### Commentary Views Central American Summit

FL1906160090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Lino Fernandez commentary]

[Text] The eighth Central American summit has ended in Guatemala under the supervision of the imperialists' envoy, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The chorus of the region's presidents counted with Washington's approval, but the only sovereign discordant voice, the Sandinist Front, did not participate. In addition, a new genuflect joined them, Panama's Guillermo Endara.

It is unlikely that the serious economic, political, and social problems the region is suffering under will be solved, much less the people's urgent needs dealt with in this atmosphere of conservative and center governments.

In spite of the fact that the summit's final declaration acknowledges the importance of solving the pending political problems to achieve peace and development in the area, the economic subject was the focus of attention. The Central American presidents are trying to find a solution with the help of the international community to finance new development projects. They promptly meet with the White House envoy.

What can the people expect from the United States if the United States is mainly responsible for the conflicts the region is suffering and considers the region as its backyard? There is talk about reviving formulas such as the Alliance for Progress, the Caribbean Basin initiative, and even the Marshall Plan. These are illusions the imperialists circulate to attempt to hide their true hegemonic interests. Such is the case—that the main problem the area is experiencing is foreign debt, which is a difficult drama to solve, especially with the current recipes proposed by the IMF and the World Bank, organizations controlled by the United States. This contributed to the fact that two out of every three Central Americans cannot satisfactorily cover their basic needs in view of the fact that the number of poor increased in almost all of the area countries in the last decade.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America, the last 10 years were characterized by a generalized increase in unemployment, the decline of real salaries, the worsening of the people's nutrition, and the deterioration of social services. Added to this are over 160,000 deaths in the last decade as a result of war conflicts, repression, and social violence. Almost three million refugees or displaced people and 40 percent of Central America's 28 million inhabitants are under a critical state of poverty. This turns Central America into a social powder keg. Its solution does not lie on goodwill statements.

Peace will not be guaranteed if these conditions persist. I am convinced that the U.S. Administration lacks the intention to help to truly solve the acute problems the Central American people are experiencing. It is not in the nature of the U.S.

### **Castro Speaks to Biotechnology Center Workers**

*FL1806214590 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 90*

[Text] At the close of this newscast we have received the information that our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro visited the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center here in Havana at noon today, where he shared in an activity with the workers, organized there on the occasion of the celebration of Father's Day. During his visit, Fidel had words of praise for the selfless attitude of the scientists, technicians, workers, and administrative and service personnel who work at that institution.

[Begin recording] [applause] [Castro] An extraordinary opportunity is opening up for the country, and I think that although it is true that these possibilities are the result of the accumulation of many new minds, many skilled people, they are in large part a result of the incentive the work in genetic engineering and biotechnology has meant for all the scientific centers. I am not going to tell the story—you all know it—of how we started, how it was done.

However, in addition to this great service provided to the country, from the center's work style, from here, came the work style of the contingents. It came from right here. There, from the small interferon laboratory, and then from this engineering center, came one of the most spectacular things, which is the spirit with which more than 40,000 workers are working today, and revolutionizing the country. The day we have 100,000 construction workers with the spirit of a contingent, they will do the work of 400,000 or 500,000, since the people in contingents do double the work with half the people. They finish the projects, and they do it with high quality.

Just today, perhaps some of you have been able to see the report on the people who are building the Santa Maria causeway, in the northern part of Villa Clara [Province]. It is incredible what they do, how they do it, the love they do it with, the speed they do it with, and the quality, the assurance with which they meet any deadline, however difficult it may be. This spirit originated here.

I do not know if you knew that, but it was here that it originated, that these ideas originated, and then in other places....[changes thought] It is not that we are going to work like this all our lives, but in these difficult times we have to make a great effort. You all were the pioneers of this effort. We will always keep this in mind.

This center has great prestige throughout the world. This center arouses the admiration of everyone who visits this country. This center has acquired many awards in a very short time, in record time. What has been done is done;

it can never be erased. I see that this institution is developing, and improving, and no one knows how many benefits it may bring the country and the world. Because any of these products may save many lives, and may solve many problems.

I will take advantage of this occasion, comrades, to congratulate you and hug you all. Socialism or death, fatherland or death, we will win. [applause] [end recording]

### **Malmierca Received by Bolivian President**

*FL1906144590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora has received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the government palace. They talked behind closed doors for around one hour. At the end of the meeting, the guest said he was satisfied with the honor of having the Bolivian chief of state receive him. Malmierca said he had conveyed Paz Zamora greetings from Cuban President Fidel Castro, and the Bolivian president asked Malmierca to do the same to Castro.

Previously, the Cuban foreign minister was honored at a Bolivian Congress honorary session during which its president, Luis Ossio, gave the welcoming speech. Malmierca expressed his appreciation for the honor. Giving an overview of the international situation, Malmierca said the steps taken in favor of peace, detente, and disarmament are positive but regretted that those advances have not brought guarantees of development and independence to the Third World.

### **Malmierca Meets Peruvian President-Elect Fujimori**

*FL2006005090 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori today reciprocated the congratulations and greetings sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro through Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Fujimori met with the Cuban foreign minister, who is in Lima on a stopover, at the downtown Crillon Hotel, which has become the office of the Change 90 leader.

After the interview, which lasted about 20 minutes, Malmierca said that Fujimori recalled with great warmth his visit to Cuba in 1980. He was very grateful for the courtesies shown him and his family by the Cubans. Fujimori visited Cuba 10 years ago as an adviser for UNESCO and took advantage of the opportunity to bring along his wife, Susana Higuchi, and his children on a vacation trip.

**Soviet Ambassador Inaugurates Spare Parts Factory**

*FL1906204490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] The Soviet Car Repair Factory in Villa Clara was officially inaugurated by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Yuriy Petrov.

Petrov visited Villa Clara Province to see the Soviet Car Repair Factory. He was accompanied by Tomas Cardenas Garcia, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and first secretary of the PCC in Villa Clara, and Marcos Lage, minister of the steelworking industry.

Petrov expressed interest in the factory and talked about the future possibility of manufacturing vehicles in Cuba with Soviet assistance.

[Begin Petrov recording in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation, in progress] ...to improve training and achieve a better technical level of bus repair that is so needed by the country. We also have to begin thinking about manufacturing entire buses here. We have to increase the production of machines, tools, and begin producing spare parts. [end recording]

**Montane To Head Korean Reunification Committee**

*FL2006011090 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Today the new Cuban Committee to Support Korean Reunification was appointed at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Cruz announced the new committee [members], whose purpose, he said, is the constant and unlimited support by Cuba for the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez, in progress] ...to make public the decision of the government and party and the appointment by our commander in chief of Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa as the president of this committee. On 16 June, it reached its 14th anniversary. [applause]

[Montane] I am taking on this responsibility as president. I am taking it on with great humility, but I also believe that it is a great privilege from my party, from my government, and especially from our commander in chief. [end recording]

DPRK Ambassador Pak Chung-kuk reaffirmed the close ties of friendship that exist between the Cuban and Korean peoples and expressed thanks for the support given to the cause of reunification.

**U.S. Citizen Sentenced for Drug Trafficking**

*FL1906011590 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 19 Jun 90*

[Text] U.S. citizen William Rodger Cooper has been sentenced to seven years in prison; he was tried in May for illegal drug trafficking. The provincial People's Court in Guantanamo, where the oral, public hearing against Cooper was held, also levied accessory fines on him, including the seizure of his equipment and navigation instruments and the boat in which he was carrying 626 pounds of marijuana at the time he was arrested on the coast of Maisi.

Cooper, who participated in the Vietnam War as a U.S. Marine, will serve his sentence in Combinado del Este Prison in Havana. Both Cooper and (William Brencick), first secretary at the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba in charge of consular affairs, described the trial held against the accused after his arrest by border guard troops at the eastern end of the country as fair and clean.

**Inter-Caribbean Affairs**

**Officials Meet on Community Development Programs**

*FL1806175990 Bridgetown CANA in English  
1631 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 18, CANA—A one-week meeting aimed at outlining proposals to improve community development programmes in the Caribbean, began here on Monday. John Harrison of the British Development Division (BDD) said it was important that a review of the programmes be undertaken in light of various developments in the region. He said current programmes were conceived "in the context of the 1970's problems and we have to start looking... (at whether) they are still relevant."

"We feel that community development ought to become more economically oriented.... It is too easy to fall over into welfare programmes," he said.

The five day consultation is expected to come up with proposals aimed at convincing governments and aid donors that community development can be a major social policy instrument in the coming decade. Delegates to the meeting are drawn from Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica.

**Dominican Republic**

**Commission To Investigate PRSC Campaign Funds**

*FL1906.83390 Santo Domingo Radio-Television  
Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19  
Jun 90*

[Text] The Dominican Liberation Party PLD, has accepted President Joaquin Balaguer's challenge for an investigation to determine if the government used state

resources to finance the last electoral campaign of the Christian Social Reformist Party [PRSC].

In making the announcement last night, PLD President Juan Bosch said that the audit requested by Dr. Balaguer will be conducted by a commission comprised of (Vicente Vengoa), (Norje Botello), (Miguelina Roas), (Mercedes Abaster de Macarulla), (Daniel Toribio), (Fernando de la Rosa Osea Ponte), (Dijon Marina Guelli), and Felipe Abreu. The politician and PLD presidential candidate during the last elections warned that the government will not be able to prevent the investigation because it can be proved that state resources were mishandled. Bosch said that the PRSC used 146 million pesos from state coffers to finance the last electoral campaign.

Last week, President Balaguer said in Barahona that he would provide every opportunity for the PLD or any Dominican or foreign institution to conduct an investigation into these allegations. I challenge you; I dare you to present a single shred of proof that state funds were used for the recent political campaign, President Balaguer said.

#### Leaders Break With PRI To Form Own Group

FL1806180790 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] A group of intermediate-level and grass-roots leaders, headed by Felipa Gomez and Juan Pablo Gomez, have announced their permanent break with the sector led by Jacobo Majluta. Those resigning from the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, allege that they were victims of intrigue, tricks, and machinations from a certain sector of the PRI. In a news conference granted by Felipa Gomez and her brother, Juan Pablo Gomez, she said that they would soon create a new political force where the work of the leaders would not be boycotted, as was allegedly occurring in the PRI.

Felipa Gomez said that the primary goal of the new group will be to resuscitate the values lost by many leaders who left the PRI. Felipa Gomez said that those who resigned have no political ties with any group or leader at this time.

[Felipa Gomez] *We renounce all political commitments with Jacobo Majluta, and we announce that we and our comrades will analyze the possibility of forming a political force. As of now, we have no ties or relations with any traditional political leader or party. We will resuscitate the values lost, mutual respect, brotherhood, and solidarity between men and women of good will, which will benefit all of the poorer sectors, to take the road that is correct and useful for society.*

The former leader of the PRI Executive Committee, Felipa Gomez, said that the new political group that they

will form will fight against the social and economic maladies that affect the Dominican people.

[Felipa Gomez] *We will establish our own political statutes to continue the fight and to defend the people's most basic interests, with which we have always identified. We want unity and political coexistence with all sectors throughout the nation to adopt positions and objectives that will fulfill the aspirations of the people, who suffer the affects of the inflationary, energy, agricultural-livestock, and basic service crises, as well as others.*

Gomez says that she and the other leaders that broke politically with Majluta were victims of tricks for over 12 years.

[Felipa Gomez] *We were victims for more than 12 years of the tricks, incoherent attitude, lack of discipline, and the lack of respect toward those of us who were national directors. My brother, Juan Pablo Gomez, director of the trade union sector, and I, director of the women's sector throughout the country were victims of [word indistinct], machinations, and tricks trying to prevent us from progressing.*

#### 'Confusing' Exchange Control Rule Postponed

FL1506140590 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The Dominican Republic has postponed a confusing exchange control rule which was to take effect today. Under the regulation, all visitors would have to exchange at least \$100 to local currency at the official exchange rate. Critics of the measure say it would chase away tourism and unfairly penalize farm workers who cross the border from Haiti a lot. There are a lot of unanswered questions and the government must work out the details before putting the regulation into effect, which will be on July 15.

#### Haiti

#### Reportage Examines Elections, CEP Role

##### 29 September To Be Election Day

FL1906165290 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Excerpts] There are only three months left before elections are held in Haiti, as the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] announced in a news conference—during which it said elections would be held in Haiti during the last week of September 1990.

According to the latest press release we have received, the elections will be held on 29 September 1990. [passage omitted]

The CEP has asked for about 15 days to put everything in order. Everyone is still waiting for the last word from the CEP, which is to organize the next elections in Haiti in a fully independent manner. [passage omitted]

### CEP Submits Law

FL1506162590 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Elections are being discussed. While the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] submitted the electoral law to the president yesterday morning, the State Council, for its part, is maintaining more firmly than ever its position regarding the Legagneur matter. Also, the Haitian Armed Forces' [Fadh] high command has announced the formation of a committee to provide security while electoral activity is ongoing.

In a press release dated 13 June, the Fadh High Command announces to the public that a committee called the Coordinating Committee for Security and Electoral Activities has been created within the Fadh. This committee is made up of: Colonel Raoul Cedras, Fadh, president; Col. Jean-Claude Duperval, member; Col. Alix Richard Silva, member; and Lieutenant Col. Ramus Sainvil, member.

It will be the responsibility of this committee to propose to the Fadh High Command a nationwide security plan; plan a system of coverage propitious to the proper unfolding of all electoral activities; set up a plan for the protection of prominent Haitian figures and foreign figures who will be present in Haiti; collaborate with all agencies involved in the organization and supervision of the elections; coordinate and put to rational use any military aid that might be forthcoming from any friendly country on the occasion of the elections; establish a plan for the effective utilization of available equipment; and supervise the preparation and training of the personnel necessary to provide security during the electoral activities.

A liaison committee made up of Col. Emmanuel Gilles, Commandant Charles [Antenor] Andre, Major Derby Guerrier, Maj. Esnaider Kersaint, Maj. Serge Desplantes, Maj. Jean-Claude Occenad, Captain Cantave Neptune, and Sublieutenant Eddy Desrosiers is in charge of establishing contact with the different units—such as the Air Corps, the Navy, the Transport Department, the Health Department, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps—so that they can ask for the help of these corps at any time should they have need of them. The work meetings of the liaison committee will be held at the general headquarters of the Military Department of the Metropolitan Zone.

Also within the framework of these preparations, the Fadh high command announces that a study mission of the French Gendarmerie has been in Haiti since last Monday [11 June]. This mission has come to Haiti to determine, together with the Haitian military authorities, the Fadh's needs in material and equipment, and especially to plan an intensive program for the training of the different Fadh units. This mission is going to visit many military organizations in the capital and in provincial towns. The mission arrived on 11 June and will depart on 21 June.

We remind listeners that a few weeks ago, a U.S. military mission came to Haiti and visited the different military departments of Haiti in this same connection, to plan with the Haitian Army for a number of needs the Army might have on the occasion of the coming elections.

Also, another Fadh press release dated 13 June announces that the U.S. Government has sent to Haiti a military evaluation team in charge of planning with the Haitian military authorities civic action in the fields of health and public works. Within the framework of this mission, this team, accompanied by a number of FADH members, is to make a series of visits all over Haiti and visit the different provinces to identify a number of projects to be carried out. This team will be in Haiti 12-19 June, says a press release from the secretariat of the Fadh.

Thus, that is a second U.S. military mission that has come to Haiti. Meanwhile, at least two ANDP, or National Alliance for Democracy and Progress, political leaders are not present in Haiti right now: Serge Gilles and Marc Bazin. Gilles has gone to France via Miami for a second ear operation, while Bazin left yesterday morning for Canada. Bazin will then go to the United States.

Bazin said there were three points to his mission: first, to meet with the Haitians struggling to get the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] to back off on the matter of Haitians' not being allowed to donate blood in the United States; next, to meet a number of high-ranking officials in the United States—such as World Bank and OAS people, all those people in the habit of giving Haiti money—to see how they can give the MIDH [Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti] the money it will need for the program it is to apply in Haiti. [sentence as heard]

The mission has a political point to it, too. The MIDH is to meet with all its party members overseas to see how they can have them come and participate in the elections to be held in Haiti.

Yes, elections are being talked about. We have learned that the electoral council submitted the electoral law to President Ertha Pascal Trouillot at approximately 1100 yesterday morning. For its part, the State Council, however, is maintaining its position and further applying pressure. It says it will not sign any decree or decree-law that bears Mrs. Legagneur's signature as part of the executive branch of the government. [passage omitted]

### Watchdog Committee Cautions CEP

FL1506175390 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole  
in French 1600 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer Ketly] Yesterday, the Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution wrote the council of ministers to demand that the alternative of 4 March 1990, which was set in place with the Committee's help, be respected. [passage omitted]

Today, there is a new Unity Committee letter, this time addressed to the members of the electoral council [CEP], which is to submit the electoral law to the executive today.

[Second announcer] Indeed, Ketly, the Unity Committee calls the CEP members' attention to the fact that keeping Mrs. Legagneur as finance minister against the will of the State Council risks compromising the credibility of the electoral process, as well as getting the process under way. Indeed, continues this letter, the illegal appointment of Mrs. Legagneur renders null and void all documents bearing her signature as finance minister. This holds true not only for any decisions she may make that commits the electoral council, but also for the electoral decree itself, concludes this letter from the Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution to the members of the fourth version of the CEP.

#### **President Postpones UN Trip for Health Reasons**

*FL1806170390 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Haiti's provisional President Mrs. Ertha Pascal Trouillot has had to postpone, for reasons of health, the work session she was to have had today at the United Nations in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in connection with the coming elections in Haiti. The trip had to be canceled late yesterday afternoon because Mrs. Trouillot was obliged to stay in bed. [passage omitted]

We remind listeners that a conflict has existed since the end of May between Mrs. Trouillot and the State Council. [passage omitted]

Last Friday, this conflict almost escalated seriously, when the soldiers on guard duty at the entrance to the palace prevented two members of the State Council [one of whom was Council president Louis E. Roy] from entering their office. The Haitian Army had to hasten to issue a press release to explain what happened and show that there was nothing funny going on, that it was just a simple incident.

For her part, Mrs. Trouillot said last Thursday that she and the State Council were continuing to work together to save the country, even if there are small difficulties, which in fact only show that democracy is at work.

Also, the latest decision to have Mrs. Trouillot leave with three members of the State Council in the delegation accompanying her, among them the Council's president, was reportedly meant to show that no serious problems actually exist between the president and the State Council. Mrs. Violene Legagneur is, however, still in the Cabinet, while the State Council declares it will not sign any government document that also bears Mrs. Legagneur's signature.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Trouillot has had the electoral law in her hands since last Thursday [14 June]. Many political

leaders are warming up on the sidelines, waiting anxiously to go out onto the playing field. And in order for the law to be published, it must be signed by both branches of the government: the ministerial cabinet and the State Council.

The big question—an answer to which will undoubtedly be forthcoming this week—is: Will Mrs. Trouillot sacrifice Violene Legagneur for the good of the nation?

In connection with the canceled trip, a trip that we do not have a new date for, the State Council had issued a communique to tell the Haitian people that it had agreed to participate in the work meeting that was to be held at the office of the secretary general of the United Nations next 18 June. These talks were to be on the holding of free and credible elections throughout Haiti.

The State Council said it was shouldering its patriotic responsibilities so that there could be a transition toward a rule of law, and had decided to participate in that summit meeting to find a solution, an end, (?through) the democratic process.

The State Council said it believes all the democratic sectors will understand this decision it has made, in which it has made no commitments; and that it continues to maintain staunchly its decision [to sign no document bearing Legagneur's signature], as well as the 4 March 1990 protocol agreement. [passage omitted]

#### **Ministry Announces Postponement**

*FL1806172190 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Information announces that following an abrupt altercation [as heard] in her health Saturday night, Haiti's provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot decided to postpone to a later date the work meeting scheduled for 18 June at the United Nations in New York with the UN's secretary general and security council to examine the support the United Nations could possibly give the Haitian Government in holding free and democratic elections in Haiti. That was a press release from the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination.

We remind listeners that President Trouillot was to have been accompanied, on this 18-19 June tour, by Foreign Minister Clermont, Information Minister Desinor, Provisional Electoral Council President Jean-Robert Sabalat, and other figures—for example, three members of the State Council, among them State Council president Dr. Louis E. Roy.

Thus, the trip could not take place yesterday. For health reasons, the provisional president postponed the trip to an as yet unspecified date.

## Reportage on Opposing Sides of Legagneur Conflict

### State Council Issues Communiqué

FL1906165890 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The State Council has declared that its relations with the executive are deteriorating more and more each day because, says the Council, it refuses to endorse anything in which Mrs. Legagneur participates. In a press release, the State Council says it is very concerned over there being frank collaboration between the Council and the executive, and that it notes that the relations between these two branches of the government are becoming progressively worse. The State Council has repeatedly told the president of its formal refusal to sanction any and all decrees issued by the executive in which Mrs. Legagneur participated or that bear her signature.

Nevertheless, says the State Council, in [the official gazette] LE MONITEUR No. 49 of 3 June, in violation of the 4 March 1990 protocol agreement, a decree-law was published that says the State Council reached a decision on it; however, the State Council did not reach a decision on anything at all. This decree bears the notation "in view of the opinion of the State Council" [vu l'avis du Conseil d'Etat], but the State Council declares that it did not give its opinion on anything at all. Therefore, by writing "in view of the opinion of the State Council," the government lied.

The State Council says the nation is hereby informed that such a notice cannot be issued; consequently the decree in question is null and void.

The State Council also stressed the seriousness of the situation and the urgency of the need to solve the problem that the appointment of Mrs. Legagneur to head the Ministry of Economy and Finance constitutes, in order to avoid blocking the entire government apparatus, particularly the publication of the electoral law—which was to have taken place recently.

Nevertheless, a press release from the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination announces that Economy and Finance Minister Violene Legagneur left Haiti on 16 June for Caracas, Venezuela via Miami on a regular Haiti Transair flight to participate, in the capacity of minister of economy and finance of Haiti, in the regional conference being held in the Venezuelan capital 18-22 June on the debts the small countries owe the large countries.

That was an announcement from the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination.

### Alliance Outlines Position

FL1506170690 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
in Creole 1830 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The National Alliance for Democracy and Progress [ANDP] has answered the political leaders who

asked the leaders of each ANDP party to state his party's position on the crisis over the appointment of Mrs. Violene Legagneur as minister of economy and finance. The appointment of Mrs. Legagneur has led to a conflict between the executive and the State Council.

We remind listeners that the ANDP had not taken a stand and did not sign the first statement issued by the Assembly for Concerted Action [AC] on this matter. [passage omitted]

Therefore, in a press release, ANDP says: For the greater edification of everyone, and in the best interests of the nation and for the better functioning of the AC, of which we acknowledge still being a part, we wish to recall to mind and explain the following.

Certainly by appointing Mrs. Legagneur without asking the State Council's opinion, the nation's provisional president violated articles of the protocol agreement signed at the beginning of March.

The AC's primary mission is to serve as a place for consultation among its members. Next, it is supposed to act as an assembly to reconcile—thus, it exists to water everyone's wine down a bit—the executive branch of the government and the State Council during the transitional period. It is also supposed to actively support the most pressing of the popular demands. It is supposed to act as a pressure group by exercising constant vigilance and being ready to listen to the population and also mobilize the population should democracy be in danger. [passage omitted]

It is the AC's responsibility to do everything necessary to save this alternative, which the AC itself conceived and managed to implement. The aggravation of any crisis could endanger the existence of this alternative, and this could throw the country into an even more difficult situation. This is what the enemies of democracy would like, and that is why they are in favor of any and all overthrows [chanbadman].

By intervening publicly and too soon in the problems existing between the executive and the State Council, the AC has diminished its ability to play a (?forceful) role of conciliator between the State Council and the head of the executive. Nevertheless, it is not yet too late; however, responsible, truly patriotic, political leaders must do everything necessary to avoid a crisis. Who would benefit from such a crisis? Only the enemies of democracy, the enemies of change who are today all kinds of different people, and who would like to block the electoral process as a first step in the strategy they have planned to prevent things from changing in Haiti.

In today's political context, mediation between the two camps in this conflict is the best path to a solution. Anyone who does not understand this today may have to pay the consequences tomorrow.

**Paper Views Affair**

*FL1906180890 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] What are the periodicals saying? This week, the Mrs. Legagneur affair and the crisis between the State Council and Mrs. Trouillot are broadly featured in the periodicals. LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, which supports Gregoire Eugene and Lamartiniere Honorat's position, this week gets deeply into this matter, telling Mrs. Trouillot to remain firm and not give way an inch to the State Council. The weekly says that the choice of Mrs. Legagneur as finance minister is the best choice Mrs. Trouillot could have made. And LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, which has been on the offensive against the State Council from the beginning, trying to bring the Council and the head of the executive into conflict, says that the reason the members of the Assembly for Concerted Action [AC] and the State Council cannot stand the idea of Mrs. Legagneur's being finance minister is because they just cannot see how they are going to get control of the government's money. [passage omitted]

LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR this week points the finger at Philippe Jules, a former member of the 1987 electoral council [CEP] and also a member of the new 1990 CEP, as being a former fawning flatterer of Jean-Claude Duvalier. LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR probably has not forgiven Jules for (?shunting aside) the Duvalierist sector.

Also in LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR is the speech General Abraham made before the OAS after the 29 November massacre in which he washed the hands of the Namphy government, presenting it as innocent in the events that led to the cancellation of the elections. In that same speech, Gen. Abraham declared that the government was going to track down the guilty parties, take them to court, and take proper sanctions against them. [passage omitted]

LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR carries a statement by retired Major Gen. Max Valles, who says the former dictator Avril discharged him from the Army with no respect for the law, without even publishing a decree to that effect, although he has been given his pension. The former major general regrets that the Himmler Rebus/Leonce Qualo/Philippe Biamby coup d'etat was unsuccessful. [If it had been successful,] we would perhaps be further along today, for it was to Gen. Abraham that they had decided to turn over the government taken from the iron-fisted Gen. Avril, who had established his personal and unlimited power in Haiti. Certain Haitian institutions need to be restructured; the Haitian Army needs to be reconsolidated. Changes must be made in the Army to rid it of Avril's mark and his stamp. This is one of the solutions to the current crisis, if they need to put an end to the disorders and insecurity that have spread all over Haiti in view of the indifference on the part of the forces of order. Also, that indifference is the reason the Army does not receive all the collaboration from the population that is necessary in order to put an end to the insecurity, says Max Valles.

Also, as regards elections, the Army must stop playing into the hands of certain men who need to come to power without participating in proper elections; and it is a pity that former Gen. Avril was a part of that group of men. [passage omitted]

**Several Parties Form New Political Front**

*FL1806124690 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1830 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ...(?asking) for unity among all truly democratic forces, diverse people's organizations and serious political parties seeking solutions to the nation's problems of today and tomorrow, met on 4 June and reached agreement on the creation of a large, broad, political front called the National Front for Change and Democracy [Fron Nasyonal pou Chanjman ak Demokrasi], they say. No specifics are provided as to the number of political parties or organizations making up this broad political front, which we know for the time being contains four political parties and people's organizations, because they signed the press release. The press release is signed by: Victor Benoit, for the National Congress of Democratic Movements, Conacom; Dr. Turneb Delpé for the National Democratic Progressive Party of Haiti, PNDPH; Frantz Patrick Beauchard for OP-17 [17 September People's Organization]; and (Manfred Adouane) for the Alliance of Haitian Emigres [Alyans Emigre Ayisyen yo], AEH.

The National Front for Change and Democracy says in the press release that it remains open to all Haitian democratic organizations both in Haiti and overseas that are struggling for change.

Also, Conacom's national secretariat announces that Conacom secretary general Victor Benoit has gone on a political trip for the party—a trip that will take him to North America and Latin America.

**Venezuela To Give Aid Through Petroleum Sector**

*FL1806122990 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[Text] A Venezuelan petroleum and financial mission arrived in Port-au-Prince on 14 June to meet with Haitian petroleum sector officials. This is a way for Venezuela to express its desire to collaborate with Haiti.

The Venezuelan delegation is made up of Dr. (Anibal Valero), director of international affairs of the Venezuelan Ministry of Mines and Energy; Dr. (Gloria Mirt), director of petroleum and hydrocarbon (?economics) of the Ministry of Mines and Energy; Pedro Camacho, director of international cooperation at the Foreign Ministry; Romelia Mejias, international cooperation manager, Venezuelan Investment Fund; and (Eladio Bueno), commercialization manager of Venezuelan Petroleum S. A. [Sociedad Anonima].

Venezuelan Ambassador Dr. Hugo Alvarez Pifano said the Venezuelan Government has (?re-established) a program of cooperation with Haiti within the framework of support given by Mrs. Ertha Pascal Trouillot's government to the task of leading Haiti toward a democratic regime that will lead to a government elected by the Haitian people that will offer respect for human rights and economic and social justice, as well as undertake the task of national reconciliation. Thus, the cooperation program is going to begin with petroleum, because the Venezuelan Government wishes to cooperate with Haiti. On 6 June, Ambassador Alvarez Pifano met at the Planning Ministry with Minister of Planning and External Cooperation Ludovic Pierre and a number of high-ranking officials from diverse Haitian Government agencies that are part of the petroleum, energy, habitat, and natural resources sector. Also, the Venezuelan ambassador met on 13 June with Commerce and Industry Minister Maurice Lafortune and Economy and Finance Minister Violene Legagneur.

#### Former Senator Complains of Press Censorship

FL1506152090 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE  
in French No 33.830, 12 Jun 90, p 7

[Open letter to Information Minister Carlo Desinor from the Alliance for the Liberation and Progress of Haiti, Alah]

[Text] [To:] Carlo Desinor, minister of information, at his office.

Dear Mr. Minister:

We of the Alliance for the Liberation and Progress of Haiti (Alah) [acronym as published], supported by the population of the central plateau, inform you of a situation that, should it continue, could have extremely unfortunate consequences for the press and for the democracy for which the population has been clamoring incessantly.

Since this government came to power, we note that there is a sort of censorship in the press in general and in the government medias in particular—whereas you, Mr. Minister, never miss an opportunity to cry out loudly and clearly that the press in Haiti is free and impartial. Well, no! It is not, Mr. Minister, because a number of remarkable figures in our society, a number of political associations, cannot make themselves heard either in most of the private press or in the government media that belong to us.

Indeed, on Sunday 25 March, the day of the Festival of St. Joseph in Mirebalais, a news conference was held by ALAH's leader Reynold Georges, former member of the Constitutional Assembly and senator, on the juncture and the unconstitutionality and illegitimacy of the State Council. Radios Metropole, Nationale, Soleil, Antilles, and Haiti-Inter were present. Nothing was broadcast.

2. After the change effected at TNH [National Haitian Television] with Herold Jean Francois, Marie Laurence Lassegue, etc. I was finally able, after several appointments, to record a statement against the mutilation and violation of the Constitution by the executive and the State Council, but only 10 days later did they play the recording—and shunted aside the very essence of my statement.

3. Last week I once again asked TNH to put me on the air, so that Alah, through myself, could pronounce itself on the disagreement between the Council of State and the de facto president in the Legagneur affair. The director of information gave me an appointment for 0900 on Wednesday 6 June. I kept the appointment, expecting the eternal excuses, which were indeed forthcoming. A sensationalist press! Needless to say, the statement did not get made. On the contrary, they proposed that I talk about elections.

4. Furthermore, last Thursday 31 May, I spoke over Radio Nationale, still in the name of Alah, on this same Legagneur affair. Radio Metropole received the same statement, a statement in which we clearly took a stand in favor of the executive. We said that it is not up to the Constitution to conform to the juncture; on the contrary, it is up to the political situation to adapt itself strictly to the prescriptions of the Constitution. There exists an institution provided for in the Constitution called "the presidency," whereas nowhere can one find the words "Council of State." This point of view and many others have been blocked by Dichler Marcelin, director of information at Radio Nationale; furthermore, he declared to me that he did not have to justify his decision to me. Meanwhile, this time Radio Metropole did what all the media exist for: to serve as a vehicle for ideas.

When will there be freedom of the press and of speech, Mr. Minister? Now they are doing the same thing—and even worse things—than what they reproached others! Is there a plot against a class of men, a sector, or the nation?

Patriotically yours, [signed:] Reynold Georges, president/founder [of Alah], member of the Constitutional Assembly of 1987, senator of the 44th legislature.

Copies to: Haitian Journalists Association [and] the press.

#### Italy To Provide Sugar, Spare Parts for EDH

FL1806132090 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The Italian Embassy announces that the Italian Government has decided, within the framework of the nutritional aid program established for 1990, to give the Republic of Haiti a gift totaling 700 million lira, or \$570,000 worth of sugar. At the same time, the Italian Government says it is willing to provide emergency aid in the domain of electricity. In this connection, an Italian cooperation expert met last week with Public Works Minister Jean-Pierre Moise Pierre-Louis and

Electricite d'Haiti [EDH] general director Guy Nicolas to evaluate EDH's needs regarding spare parts for the Peligre plant.

This information was from an Italian Embassy press release.

### Jamaica

#### Foreign Currency 'A' Accounts To Begin 1 July

*FL1506214090 Bridgetown CANA in English  
2119 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 15, CANA—The operation of foreign currency "A" accounts is to begin here on July 1, governor of the Bank of Jamaica, G. Arthur Brown, announced Friday. "A" accounts, as they are commonly called, will allow non-residents and residents to open foreign currency accounts in Jamaica provided that the funds do not represent the proceeds of the export of goods and services from Jamaica, including tourism and technical services rendered to non-residents.

Brown, who detailed how the accounts will operate at a press conference Friday, said account holders can make withdrawals at any time, and these can be used to make payments outside or inside the island. Interest rates will be determined by the commercial banks and interest on deposits will be tax-free. Also, prior Bank of Jamaica

approval will not be required for the establishment of these accounts and commercial banks will not be obliged to notify the Central Bank of the names of the holders of these accounts.

Brown said the guidelines applicable to the operation of foreign currency accounts by residents are the same as those for non-residents except that only individuals will be entitled to open such accounts.

#### Bruce Golding Returned as JLP Chairman

*FL1806183690 Bridgetown CANA in English  
1819 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 18, CANA—Bruce Golding was returned on Sunday as chairman of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party [JLP]. Golding was re-elected at a meeting of the party's central executive which is the highest decision-making body of the party outside of the annual conference.

Deputy chairman is Dr. Neville Gallimore. This position was formerly held by Errol Anderson, one of the members of the so-called gang of five which were accused of plotting to replace Edward Seaga as party leader. No member of the group was elected to any party posts. They had earlier said they would not offer themselves for any of the leadership positions.

### Official Comments on Trade Agreement With U.S.

PA1606003190 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
1548 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Mexico will only consider some sectors in the negotiations for a free trade agreement with the United States. Consequently, those branches of the economy protected by the Constitution will be left out of these discussions, the Secofi [Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development] has reported.

In addition, Secofi Foreign Trade Undersecretary Herminio Blanco Mendoza said in a news conference that it will take Mexico less time to conclude this agreement than it took Canada to complete its own accord with the United States.

Blanco defined the agreement as "comprehensive and general." He admitted, however, that Mexico will meet stiff resistance in the U.S. textile, iron and steel—particularly steel—and vegetable sectors, as well as in some labor unions.

"The labor unions are afraid the agreement will trigger a large flow of Mexican labor to the United States because Mexican workers, in addition to representing cheap labor, are some of the world's most productive."

Regarding the inclusion of the services sector in the GATT, the official said Mexico will not object, provided no discrimination is established between "first class services, such as financial services, and other types of 'intensive' services."

As for Mexico's commercial negotiations with Pacific Basin countries, Blanco said that only investment promotion trips have been made so far, such as the one that President Salinas is making with most of his Cabinet.

Agreements with private corporations have indeed been struck, such as the Nissan automotive corporation, which will invest 1 billion pesos to produce cars in Mexico for export, the Secofi official said in conclusion.

### Editorial Views Recent Mexican-U.S. Agreement

PA1906012190 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish  
12 Jun 90 p 6-A

[Editorial: "A Debatable Proposal"]

[Text] In referring to negotiations with Mexico, the Bush administration has outlined a probable future. This outline is of little importance now, but as the U.S. administrations sees it, it will serve to temper adverse U.S. labor movement reactions. The outline speaks of liberalizing the flow of Mexicans to the U.S. work market in exchange for concessions in the field of U.S. investments in our country.

This is not a realistic outlook. First of all, because the main purpose of the free trade treaty is to create incentives in Mexico and the dynamics to prevent the emigration of a large number of Mexicans to the neighboring country. In the United States there are people who have strong family ties with Mexicans living in Mexico. Because of this, there will always exist migratory flows, regardless of the state of the Mexican economy. However, once we regain the dynamics of reaching long-term objectives, which could be closer than we think, most Mexicans who would otherwise leave would stay.

Regarding investments, our country can make very few additional concessions. Apparently there are plans to negotiate to allow foreigners to have 100-percent ownership of firms in all sectors of the economy. But it is clear already that none of the strategic sectors specified by the constitution will be opened by this pressure.

The road visualized by the Bush administration will not calm concerned people in the United States and it will provoke resistance and defensive positions in Mexico.

### Secretariat Issues New Rules on DEA Presence

PA1606201390 Paris AFP in Spanish  
1810 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (AFP)—A very concise communique issued today by the Foreign Relations Secretariat states that the Mexican Government has handed over to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico "the new rules" that will guide the presence of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents in this country.

Although the communique provides no details on "the new rules," a spokesman for the secretariat told AFP that the most important ones are defined "in general lines" in a communique that was issued yesterday.

One of the rules specifies that Mexico will allow the presence of DEA agents as long as they serve as liaisons to exchange information. It also states that their activity "will be subjected to Mexican laws."

The U.S. Embassy has abstained from commenting on these new rules.

The Foreign Secretariat says that the rule that stands out bans an increase in the number of U.S. antinarcotics policemen currently in Mexico. However, it does not specify how many there are. According to Mexican newspaper PROGRESO, 57 DEA agents are operating in Mexico.

The "new rules" were handed to U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte by Mexican Deputy Secretary Sergio Gonzalez amid recent bilateral friction in the area of antidrug cooperation.

In April Mexico was angered by the kidnapping of gynecologist Humberto Alvarez Machain. He was illegally taken to the United States by Mexicans, including

several former policemen who received rewards from the DEA, according to the statements of some of them who reside in the United States.

Alvarez, who is charged in the United States of being involved in the murder in 1985 of U.S. antidrug agent Enrique Camarena, was turned over to DEA agents in El Paso, Texas.

#### **Government Secretary Announces Electoral Census**

*PA2006042990 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[Text] The Mexican Government Secretariat has announced that as of the 1991 elections, the Mexican people will go to the polls with a new electoral census in various Mexican states.

Government Secretary Fernando Gutierrez Barrios announced that Mexico will have a new electoral census in time for the 1991 elections. Gutierrez clarified that the new electoral census will not be the result of the purging of the old census, but that the government will conduct a completely new electoral census so that the Mexican people have can full trust in the electoral process.

Gutierrez said that the decision to conduct a new electoral census was made because of a proposal presented by PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] through its president Luis Donaldo Colosio. Secretary Gutierrez added that all the other Mexican parties had also requested a new electoral census.

[Begin Gutierrez recording] The experience of Uruapan, as far as the electoral census is concerned, proved that the purging of an old electoral census is not the solution to the problem. People still had doubts and did not fully trust the census. Therefore, we are going to conduct a new electoral census. We will discard the old electoral census, which is too contaminated and which has created serious doubts among the Mexican public, and we will conduct a new electoral census starting from scratch. This will be very important, because it will help the Mexican people have more trust and confidence in the elections. [end recording]

Secretary Gutierrez reported that the new electoral census will cost Mexico approximately 200 billion pesos and it will be ready for the 1991 elections. Mexico will have governor, municipal, and senatorial elections next year.

PRI President Luis Donaldo Colosio said that his party favors the carrying out of a new electoral census and the issuance of new voters' cards and new codes [claves] agreed upon by all of the country's political parties.

[Begin Colosio recording] We believe the country urgently needs a new electoral census. It is an effort that requires the contribution of political parties and the Mexican people in general. Modern Mexico and modern

Mexican elections definitively demand our efforts to help Mexicans recover their trust and credibility in our electoral process.

As I said earlier and as we told Secretary Gutierrez yesterday, PRI has expressed Mexico's need for a new electoral census for the 1991 elections. The current electoral census must be discarded. We must have a new electoral census, new voters' cards, and new codes. [end recording]

According to Colosio, a new electoral census will put an end to pretexts, arguments, and especially to what he described as irresponsible attitudes in reference to the elections in Michoacan State.

#### **Agriculture Secretary Comments on PRI Division**

*PA1606032390 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 14 Jun 90*

[Report by Agustin Vargas Medina]

[Text] Toluca, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Carlos Hank, agriculture and water resources secretary, today in Toluca said that excessive confidence is harming the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and urged party members to avoid division within the party.

During a "party solidarity" meeting attended by approximately 1,000 Mexico State PRI members led by Governor Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, the agriculture secretary said: "The people are angry at the members of the PRI and that is why they voted against the PRI in the past federal elections."

However, Hank said that no other political party, in Mexico or around the world, has been able to maintain peace and social tranquillity over a 60-year period like the PRI has.

"It is sometimes believed that the government is responsible for all of the country's problems; for example, if it rains or does not rain, the government is blamed. However the government that emerged from within the ranks of the PRI has been able to maintain freedom and social peace in Mexico," Hank said.

Meanwhile, Mexico State Governor Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza asserted that the PRI is not weak and predicted its victory in the 11 November state elections.

Those elections, during which 121 municipal presidents and 45 local deputies will be elected, will be clear, clean, and unambiguous, Pichardo said.

#### **CTM Leader Rules Out Separation From PRI**

*PA2006025090 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2039 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Los Mochis, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Juan Millan Lizarraga, state leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), ruled out the possibility that that labor

organization is going to "become a political party independent from the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party].

He added that "as part of the PRI, we are working hard to strengthen our organization in every aspect."

The former senator said that the CTM and its platform are undergoing constant modernization.

He also said that at the PRI national assembly scheduled for 1 to 3 September, the CTM "will ask that its party leaders not be reelected."

#### **Bomb Explodes in Oaxaca; No Casualties Reported**

PA2006000890 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
0627 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Oaxaca, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Six alleged members of the Poor People's Party [PDLP] tonight detonated an explosive at a car dealership in the western part of Oaxaca, the local police reported.

Fernando Eligio Gonzalez, chief of the state's judicial police [PJE], reported that an investigation is under way to determine the type of explosive used and the identities of those responsible.

Gonzalez said that the explosion, which occurred at 2035, damaged six vehicles and the business offices. The damage to the offices was estimated at 300 million pesos.

The police found PDLP leaflets at the explosion site reporting the "illegal" detention of Felipe Edgardo Canseco Ruiz, his wife Maria Vera Smith, and David Cabanas Barrientos—brother of the deceased guerrilla Lucio Cabanas—in the State of Mexico on 13 and 14 June.

Fire chief Juan Cruz Ramales reported no casualties. According to some rumors, the attack was perpetrated by six individuals who arrived at the car dealership and left a briefcase containing the explosive.

Yesterday Ana Maria Rivera, state representative of the National Independent Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons, reported that Canseco, Smith, and two minors were missing.

Rivera said that, according to reports, Canseco and Smith were stopped by a number of unidentified persons in Tlanepantla, in the State of Mexico, on the night of 13 June. Their whereabouts are still unknown.

The attack occurred a few hours before Felipe Martinez Soriano, former rector of the Benito Juarez Autonomous University in Oaxaca, was scheduled to testify on his alleged membership in the People's Unity Clandestine Revolutionary Workers' Party [Procup].

#### **Government Announces Telephone System Shares Sale**

PA1706004990 Madrid EFE in Spanish  
2335 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (EFE)—The Mexican Government today announced the sale of all of its shares in the Mexican Telephone System (Telmex), which are valued at a little over \$4 billion, in what will be the largest privatization in the world.

Last night Telmex's Administrative Council approved the sale of 51 percent of the company's shares, which are owned by the Mexican Government. They will be distributed among Mexican investors and foreign companies that specialize in the field and can contribute experience and advanced technology.

According to the Administrative Council, in a first phase Telmex will sell 20 percent of its shares to Mexican investors.

In a second phase Mexican investors and foreign telephone companies will have access to the remaining 31 percent of the shares.

Furthermore, Telmex's Administrative Council has decided to double the number of government shares with a new package similar to the current one and to place them on the international stock market; however, the government will retain limited decision-making capabilities within the company.

The sale is prompted by the Mexican Government's need to invest between \$8 billion and \$10 billion in Telmex over the next four years.

Telmex expects to make \$1 billion in profits in 1990, according to the Administrative Council, which added that the company's current value is slightly in excess of \$8 billion.

The Mexican Government hopes to make approximately \$1.8 billion from the sale of the first 20 percent of its shares.

#### **\* Public Surveyed on Bank Privatization Measure**

##### **\* 4-City Poll**

90CA0053A Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish  
9 May 90 pp 1-A, 32-A, 38-A

[Text] In an opinion poll on the reprivatization of banks, 63 percent of Mexicans were in favor of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's proposal; 54 percent thought that it would bring back the capital that has fled the country, and 62 percent are convinced that the banking system will improve in private hands.

The survey that Opinion Profesional, S.A. de C.V. conducted reflects the view that the country's economic development will be strengthened, as 52 percent of the

respondents stated; 49 percent think that it will help the country to modernize, and 54 percent feel that the move would bring real change.

In addition, 48 percent feel that with the money the government obtains it will be better able meet the people's needs; 60 percent regard the proposal as consistent with Carlos Salinas de Gortari's policies, and 16.7 percent regard it as only partly consistent.

Opinion Profesional, which specializes in marketing and opinion surveys and is directed by Ricardo Vernon Carter, conducted 2,500 interviews on the fifth and sixth of this month.

A thousand were in the Mexico City metropolitan area, 500 in Guadalajara, 500 in Monterrey, and 500 in Tijuana. The sample was selected in accordance with age, sex, and income quotas consistent with the latest demographic information from the National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information Science (INEGI) and the National Population Council.

The responses about the return of capital show that 23.5 percent firmly believe that the measure will bring back the capital that fled the country, while 30.5 percent think that only some will return.

The questionnaires also revealed that 23 percent think that the change in the banking system was made because of pressure from the United States, while 36 percent felt that reprivatization would benefit only the rich.

At the same time, 67 percent of the respondents asserted that service at banks has worsened since they were nationalized.

The strongest agreement with and most positive opinions about the presidential initiative were found in Monterrey. A majority also agrees with and thinks favorably of the measure in the Mexico City metropolitan area, but to a lesser degree.

The average of the four cities (Monterrey, Guadalajara, Tijuana, and the Mexico City metropolitan area) is 63.2 percent in favor of reprivatizing the banks, 16.2 percent against, and 20.7 percent voicing no opinion.

The breakdown by cities looks like this: Monterrey, 76.8 percent; Guadalajara, 64.3; Tijuana, 82, and the Mexico City metropolitan area, 58.9 percent.

As for the return of capital, 23.5 percent said it would; 30.5 percent said just some of it; 31.1 percent said it would not, and 14.9 percent did not know.

In response to the same question, 60 percent in Guadalajara are convinced that capital will return; 58.5 percent in Tijuana, 55.8 percent in Monterrey, and 51.4 percent in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

As for whether service at the banks improved or worsened after they were nationalized, 47.2 percent felt it had gotten worse, and just 15.9 percent thought that it had improved.

Thus, in Monterrey 57.8 percent of the respondents said that service had gotten worse, as did 43.3 percent of them in the metropolitan area of the capital, 46.7 percent in Tijuana, and 50 percent in Guadalajara.

Meanwhile, 62 percent of the sample expressed the view that service at the banks would improve under private ownership, while just 5.1 percent thought it would worsen.

In this connection, in Monterrey 74.4 percent thought that service would improve, as did 65.5 percent in Guadalajara, 62.3 percent in Tijuana, and 57.3 percent in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

When the respondents were asked what sort of feeling they got from the president's initiative, more than 80 percent of the total asserted that it left them feeling optimistic, calm, and interested. Less than 20 percent of the respondents in the four cities said they felt pessimistic, worried, and indifferent.

Nevertheless, when they were asked whether reprivatization of the banks is a result of U.S. pressure, only 37.4 percent disagreed; 22.8 percent agreed, and 17.8 percent said it was due in part; 21.9 percent did not reply.

By cities, 49.1 percent in Monterrey felt that the reprivatization was not due to U.S. pressure, as did 38.6 percent in Guadalajara, 37.5 percent in Tijuana, and 33.6 percent in the capital's metropolitan area.

Also, 52.3 percent of the respondents said that the measure would strengthen the country's economic development, as against 13.7 percent who felt exactly the opposite; 25.4 percent agreed in part.

In this connection, the favorable view was voiced by 85.3 percent in Monterrey, 80 percent in Tijuana, 79.7 percent in Jalisco, and 74.4 percent in the metropolitan area.

In another vein, 36.5 percent of the sample felt that the proposal would benefit only the rich, while 32.5 percent said it would not; 23 percent agreed in part that this would be the case, and 8.2 percent said they did not know what to reply.

In this capital and its metropolitan area, 66.7 percent asserted that the move would benefit only the rich; the same opinion was expressed by 55.8 percent of the respondents in Tijuana, 55.2 percent in Guadalajara, and just 25.8 percent of Monterrey residents.

Moreover, 49.1 percent of the total said that the measure would surely help the country to modernize; 23.6 percent agreed in part with this view; 10.9 percent preferred not to respond, and only 16.5 percent disagreed.

Of those who responded in Monterrey, 81.4 percent felt that the measure would help the country to modernize, as did 74.2 percent in Tijuana, 72.1 in Guadalajara, and 70 percent in the metropolitan area.

Only 17.8 percent thought that the measure would change nothing, but 54.2 percent asserted that if approved, it would bring changes; 14.8 percent were undecided, and 13.2 percent preferred not to answer.

By cities, 66 percent in Monterrey said there would be changes if the measure is adopted, as did 56.2 percent of the respondents in Tijuana, 54.8 percent in Guadalajara, and 50.4 percent in Mexico City and its metropolitan area.

Moreover, 48.4 percent of the sample felt that with the money that it makes from the reprivatization the government would be able to better meet the country's

needs; 24.4 percent agreed in part; 18.2 percent thought that it would not, and only 9 percent did not reply.

Likewise, 82 percent of the respondents in Monterrey, 76.4 percent in Tijuana, 76 percent in Guadalajara, and 70.4 percent in the Mexico City metropolitan area thought that the capital obtained would help the government to better meet domestic needs.

Lastly, 60.5 percent of the respondents felt that the initiative is consistent with the policies that President Salinas de Gortari is pursuing; 16.7 percent agreed only in part; 16.3 percent said they did not know, and just 6.4 percent disagreed.

In this regard, 86.3 percent of the sample in the city of Monterrey agreed that the initiative is consistent with the policies that the president has pursued, as did 79.8 percent in Guadalajara, 76 percent in Tijuana, and 73.7 percent in Mexico City and its metropolitan area.

Are you for or against the reprivatization of the banks?

| Response   | Four-city Average | Monterrey | Guadalajara | Tijuana | Mexico City |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| For        | 63.2              | 76.6      | 64.3        | 62      | 58.9        |
| Against    | 16.2              | 7         | 11.5        | 13.1    | 20.5        |
| Don't know | 20.7              |           |             |         |             |

This measure will strengthen the country's economic development.

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Agree               | 52.3              |         |             |             |
| Agree in part       | 25.4              |         |             |             |
| Disagree            | 13.7              |         |             |             |
| Don't know          | 8.6               |         |             |             |
| Response            | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Agree/agree in part | 85.8              | 80      | 79.7        | 74.4        |
| Disagree            | 6.2               | 14.4    | 12.5        | 16.3        |

This measure is consistent with Carlos Salinas de Gortari's policies.

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Agree               | 60.5              |         |             |             |
| Agree in part       | 16.7              |         |             |             |
| Disagree            | 6.4               |         |             |             |
| Don't know          | 16.3              |         |             |             |
| Response            | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Agree/agree in part | 86.6              | 76      | 79.8        | 73.7        |
| Disagree            | 2.4               | 9.2     | 5.8         | 7.7         |

## The measure would help modernize the country

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Agree               | 49.1              |         |             |             |
| Agree in part       | 23.6              |         |             |             |
| Disagree            | 16.5              |         |             |             |
| Don't know          | 10.9              |         |             |             |
| Response            | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Agree/agree in part | 81.4              | 74.2    | 72.1        | 70.1        |
| Disagree            | 8.8               | 15.6    | 15.1        | 19.3        |

## This measure would really not change anything.

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |           |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Agree               | 17.8              |         |             |           |
| Agree in part       | 14.8              |         |             |           |
| Disagree            | 54.2              |         |             |           |
| Don't know          | 13.2              |         |             |           |
| Response            | Mexico City       | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Monterrey |
| Agree/agree in part | 35.8              | 32.2    | 31.7        | 22.6      |
| Disagree            | 50.4              | 56.2    | 64.6        | 68        |

## With the money it will obtain the government could better meet the country's needs

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Agree               | 48.4              |         |             |             |
| Agree in part       | 24.4              |         |             |             |
| Disagree            | 18.2              |         |             |             |
| Don't know          | 9                 |         |             |             |
| Response            | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Agree/agree in part | 82                | 76.4    | 71.1        | 70.4        |
| Disagree            | 8.6               | 17.4    | 19.8        | 20.9        |

## Do you think that this measure will bring back the domestic capital that has left the country?

| Response     | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Yes          | 23.5              |         |             |             |
| Yes, some    | 30.5              |         |             |             |
| No           | 31.1              |         |             |             |
| Don't know   | 14.9              |         |             |             |
| Response     | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Yes/yes,some | 55.6              | 58.5    | 60          | 51.4        |
| No           | 18.5              | 29.4    | 26.9        | 34.1        |

Do you think that service at banks has gotten better or worse since they were nationalized in 1982?

| Response           | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Better             | 15.9              |         |             |             |
| Worse              | 47.2              |         |             |             |
| The same           | 26.7              |         |             |             |
| Don't know         | 10.2              |         |             |             |
| Response           | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Better or the same | 33.8              | 41.2    | 42.6        | 45.2        |
| Worse              | 57.8              | 45.7    | 50          | 43.3        |

Do you think that service at banks would get better or worse if they return to private enterprise?

| Response          | Four-city average |         |             |             |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Better            | 62                |         |             |             |
| Worse             | 5.1               |         |             |             |
| The same          | 19.3              |         |             |             |
| Don't know        | 13.5              |         |             |             |
| Response          | Monterrey         | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Mexico City |
| Better            | 74.4              | 65.6    | 62.3        | 57.3        |
| Worse or the same | 15.4              | 27.5    | 23.6        | 26.2        |

How did the president's proposal leave you feeling? (optimistic or pessimistic)

| Response    | Four-city average | Monterrey | Guadalajara | Tijuana | Mexico City |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Optimistic  | 78.3              | 89.5      | 81.5        | 82.6    | 73.5        |
| Pessimistic | 21.7              | 10.2      | 16.5        | 17.2    | 26.2        |

How did the president's proposal leave you feeling? (worried or calm)

| Response | Four-city average | Monterrey | Guadalajara | Tijuana | Mexico City |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Calm     | 60.4              | 70.5      | 65          | 55.6    | 59.3        |
| Worried  | 39.6              | 29.5      | 35          | 43.4    | 43.7        |

How did the president's proposal leave you feeling? (interested or indifferent)

| Response    | Four-city average | Monterrey | Mexico City | Tijuana | Guadalajara |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Interested  | 75.5              | 80.4      | 75.6        | 71.7    | 71.5        |
| Indifferent | 24.5              | 19.6      | 24.4        | 28.3    | 28.5        |

The government is giving back the banks under pressure from the United States. Do you agree or disagree?

| Response            | Four-city average |             |             |           |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Agree               | 22.8              |             |             |           |
| Agree in part       | 17.8              |             |             |           |
| Disagree            | 37.4              |             |             |           |
| Don't know          | 21.9              |             |             |           |
| Response            | Tijuana           | Mexico City | Guadalajara | Monterrey |
| Agree/agree in part | 51.7              | 43.7        | 37          | 31.8      |
| Disagree            | 37.5              | 33.6        | 38.6        | 49.1      |

The measure will benefit only the rich.

| Response            | Four-city average |         |             |           |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Agree               | 36.5              |         |             |           |
| Agree in part       | 23                |         |             |           |
| Disagree            | 32.5              |         |             |           |
| Don't know          | 8.2               |         |             |           |
| Response            | Mexico City       | Tijuana | Guadalajara | Monterrey |
| Agree/agree in part | 66.7              | 55.6    | 55.2        | 35.8      |
| Disagree            | 26.3              | 38.2    | 33.5        | 51.2      |

#### \* 1982 Measure Compared

90CA0053B Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish  
6 May 90 pp 1, 8

[Report by Miguel Basanez]

[Text] In another spectacular move the president has announced his initiative to reprivatize the banks that were nationalized on 1 September 1982. Like that measure, this one has prompted a wide variety of reactions. To reflect this variety, the Center for Public Opinion Studies conducted a poll for LA JORNADA among a representative population sample in the Federal District, interviewing 886 randomly selected people with a list of nine closed questions having a reliability level of 97 percent.

When asked the following question: "Yesterday the administration announced the reprivatization of the banks. What do you think of this measure? Is it good, so-so, or bad?" 29.9 percent of the respondents said that it was good, 20.3 percent that it was so-so, and 15.2 percent that it was bad, while 34.5 percent were not aware of it. To put these opinions in context, we should contrast them with the views that were expressed in September 1982 after the nationalization, as reflected in a nationwide survey of 5,417 interviews (Miguel Basanez, "El pulso de los sexenios: 20 años de crisis," Siglo XXI, 1990, p 76). When people were asked in November 1982 "Do you think that nationalizing the banks is a very good, good, so-so, bad, or very bad idea?" 52 percent of the respondents said it was a good or very good idea, 19 percent that it was so-so, 11 percent bad or very bad, and 18 percent were not aware of it. It is noteworthy that the advocates of reprivatization can say, in the first place, that the low level of approval (30 percent) is due to the large number of persons who were not aware of the move (35 percent).

To counter this argument, we have recalculated the percentages, taking into account only those who expressed an opinion on the matter. The numbers that we get then are 46 percent good, 31 percent so-so, and 23 percent bad. To make these figures comparable with the 1982 numbers, we recalculated the latter the same way; the results are: 63 percent for the nationalization, 23 percent so-so, and 14 percent against.

Opinion of the reprivatization is favorable by 2 to 1, whether those not responding are included (30 percent for, 15 percent against) or excluded (46 percent for, 23 percent against). Opinion of the nationalization was also favorable by a ratio of 5 to 1 if we include those who did not voice an opinion (52 to 11) and by 4 to 1 if we exclude those who did not offer a view (63 to 14).

An initial conclusion from examining the above figures is that we are again seeing a reflection of society's contradictory nature. How is it possible for people to applaud the nationalization as widely as we saw 8 years ago and then 8 years later applaud the measure's reversal, albeit less enthusiastically? A first explanation is undoubtedly the volatility of public opinion; such volatility is particularly clear-cut and noticeable when government leaders are involved. Another explanation, one emphasized by the publicity strategy surrounding the measure, is that conditions in the country have changed since the nationalization. Another has to do with our traditional cultural authoritarianism, whereby presidential acts are accorded uncritical approval.

The bank nationalization greatly pleased most Mexicans in all sectors, except finance, as we can see from that year's poll, because it broke the power of a very small, closed group and, above all, enabled this group to be opened up and broadened and financial and credit benefits to be extended to larger segments of the population under guidelines less dominated by economic profitability and more concerned with the national agenda. The expectations aroused by the nationalization obviously did not have the slightest chance of being fulfilled.

The change of ownership of the banks made no difference either to customers or to the country. People did not take long to realize this or to gradually withdraw their initial approval. Another poll, in 1987, showed that approval was down 52 percent to 32, while the 11-percent disapproval rating had risen to 27 percent ("El pulso de los sexenios," p. 231). Over the past few months the poor service and rudeness at the banks made many suspect that such treatment was deliberate. Is it inconsistent then for people to have applauded the nationalization 8 years ago and to do the opposite today? Apparently not, and the low level of approval seems to corroborate this.

To explore this point, the current poll also asked this question about the nationalization: "The president announced the nationalization of the banks in his 1982 presidential report. Do you remember what you thought about that measure back then: that it was good, so-so, or bad?" Some 27 percent replied good, 25 percent so-so, 22 percent bad, and 26 percent that they did not recall. These responses obviously do not correspond to the cross-section of opinion gathered in 1982. But the psychological effect by which people do not admit that their opinions were proven wrong is also well known. The same thing happens when people are asked "Who did you vote for in 1988?"

**Support for Bank Privatization (by income level)**

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Up to one minimum-wage equivalent | 15.3 percent |
| From 1 to 2                       | 24.4         |
| From 2 to 8                       | 32.6         |
| From 8 to 16                      | 43.9         |
| More than 16                      | 58.3         |

**Opinion of Bank-Related Measures\***

| Response   | Nationalization | Privatization |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Good       | 52              | 30            |
| So-so      | 19              | 20            |
| Bad        | 11              | 15            |
| Don't know | 18              | 35            |

\*The question in 1982 was: "In your opinion, was nationalizing the banks a good, so-so, or bad move?"

In 1990, it was: "Yesterday the administration announced the reprivatization of the banks. What do you think of this measure? Is it good, so-so, or bad?"

**El Salvador****Reportage on Government, FMLN Negotiations****Delegation Arrives**

PA1906011690 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
2310 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Salvadoran Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria arrived in Mexico today heading a government delegation that will participate in talks with members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The Salvadoran Embassy has confirmed that the meeting will be held in Oaxtepec, Morelos State, approximately 85 km from Mexico City, beginning 19 June.

In addition to the justice minister, the 11-member government delegation includes Interior Minister Juan Antonio Martinez, Colonel Mauricio Vargas, lawyer Abelardo Torres, and Information Secretary Mauricio Sandoval.

Santamaria said the meeting with the FMLN is a continuation of the one held in Caracas, Venezuela on 16-21 May.

He said possibilities exist for establishing peace in his country because the FMLN and the government are willing to hold a dialogue to achieve that objective.

"There is a favorable environment to work as we did in Caracas, with positive results," the Salvadoran justice minister said.

He thanked the Mexican Government for the support it has given to the Salvadoran peace process.

He also said President Alfredo Cristiani's recent visit to Mexico helped further strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

**Cristiani 'Hopeful' on Agreements**

PA1906235490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
2206 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (ACAN - EFE)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has expressed optimism over the talks between his government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas that began today in Oaxtepec, Mexico. He said he is hopeful that "major" political agreements will be reached. "I hope we reach major political agreements that will lead to the end of the fighting as soon as possible," the president remarked during a news conference held at the Presidency.

The right-wing government and the FMLN guerrillas today began a new round of talks, under the auspices of the United Nations, to discuss specific matters related to the democratization of the country—the primary issue—and reforms in the Armed Forces. According to

observers, the issue of the Armed Forces is the most controversial of all the issues being discussed between the government and the FMLN because of the Armed Forces' political prominence in the country's social life.

Other issues are judicial and electoral reforms; constitutional amendments; a review of respect for human rights and political freedoms; a social pact among businessmen, workers, and the government; and the verification of the agreements by the United Nations. Cristiani said he hopes that "progress will be made" during the discussion of these "major" issues at the Mexico meeting. He said he hopes that agreements will be reached that will end the war that has been ravaging El Salvador for the past 11 years and that has claimed over 70,000 lives. However, the Salvadoran president said he would like to see "a faster pace" in the talks because "a lot of time is being lost." Cristiani said that the FMLN "may not like" what the "Antigua Declaration" says. The declaration asks the rebels for an "immediate" end to the fighting and to accept the demobilization plan signed by the area presidents in August 1989 in Tela, Honduras.

The Tela agreements call for the demobilization of the FMLN simultaneously with the Nicaraguan contras, as part of the pacification process of Central America.

This petition was rejected by the FMLN because it believes that the rebel movements resulted from very different situations.

According to the Salvadoran guerrillas, the contras were created by the U.S. Government to forcefully oust the Sandinist regime, which is now in the opposition, whereas the FMLN was born in El Salvador, where they claim to have their bases.

To that effect, the Salvadoran guerrillas accused the Salvadoran Government yesterday of trying to hinder the Mexico talks by asking the rebels for a cease-fire without any prior political commitments, as it is specified in the "Antigua Declaration" signed last weekend by the Central American presidents.

Cristiani refuted the rebel charges, saying that "everyone in the world believes that it is completely logical for the violence in the country to end, given that the peace process is moving." Cristiani also expressed the hope that the armed conflict between the Army and the guerrillas would end "as soon as possible."

The two delegations resumed talks last 16 May in Caracas (Venezuela) with the mediation of the United Nations, and they agreed on an agenda and a timetable for the negotiations that might allow for a cease-fire next September, if progress is made on the various issues.

**FMLN Said Not To Believe in Dialogue**

PA2006014290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0041  
GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran Armed Forces asserted today that the Salvadoran

guerrilla movement "does not believe" in a negotiated solution to the conflict. The Armed Forces made that statement in view of the rebel threat to launch another military offensive like the one carried out last November.

An Army communique released in San Salvador states that the guerrillas' threat of launching a second military offensive is "a clear sign that the terrorists do not believe in a political solution reached through dialogue."

The communique stresses: "This proves the rebels' willingness to choose a military solution" to the war.

On 21 May, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) threatened to launch offensives as long as political agreements are not reached. The rebel communique stated: "We reserve the legitimate right to defend ourselves by launching military offensives, regardless of their scope."

The rebel threat "has neither basis nor validity," for the Armed Forces, because it is a "psychological campaign."

The Army, however, reiterated its "unyielding" commitment to protect the country "from any terrorist attack that (the FMLN) may be planning in the next few days."

The Salvadoran guerrilla movement has increased its attacks on important military installations and energy infrastructures in San Salvador and throughout the country during the last few weeks.

Salvadoran Government and FMLN delegations began to hold peace talks in Mexico today to try to end the war which has been going on in El Salvador for the last eight years and which has resulted in approximately 70,000 deaths.

#### Participants on Negotiations

PA2006034590 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT  
20 Jun 90

[Text] Oaxtepec (Mexico), 19 Jun (EFE)—Peruvian citizen Alvaro De Soto, UN delegate at the peace talks, said today that the two meetings held in the Mexican city of Oaxtepec between representatives of the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government took place amid a favorable atmosphere.

In statements to the press, De Soto added that the Armed Forces and respect for the confidentiality of the peace talks were discussed in both sessions, noting that no substantive reports can be expected.

Moreover, Salvadoran Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria, who heads the government delegation, said that the participants of the meetings will observe the seven-point agenda that was previously agreed to: Armed Forces, human rights, judicial and electoral systems, constitutional reform, socioeconomic problems, and UN verification.

Meanwhile, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), said that the guerrillas have demanded that the Army explain the murders of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980, the six Jesuit priests in November 1989, and the leaders of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation in 1989.

Jorge Shafik Handal, who heads the FMLN delegation, said that the guerrillas' representatives came to the meeting feeling optimistic. According to the participants, the meetings could last eight days.

The delegation from El Salvador also includes Colonel Mauricio Vargas, chief of the Army's 3rd Infantry Brigade, writer David Escobar, Juan Martinez Chela, and Hernan Contreras.

The guerrillas are also represented by Eduardo Santos, Salvador Samayoa, and Nidia Diaz.

#### Church, Party Leaders Praise C.A. Summit

PA1906170390 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Catholic Church and several political parties, including the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], have expressed satisfaction over the regional agreements reached during the eighth Central American summit.

San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop Msgr. Gregorio Rosa Chavez has said that the economic integration toward which the area heads of state say they are working should be geared toward the people, which means that the benefits of the plan must be directed to the community.

Meanwhile, PDC bloc leader Aristides Alvarenga said that the economic proposals made at the summit are significant and [word indistinct] that the statement about seeking peace in the region will serve to disentangle negotiations between the government and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front].

#### Nicaragua

#### Commander Ruiz on FSLN's 'Internal Democracy'

PA1906175490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish  
1200 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Henry Ruiz, commander of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], gave an exclusive interview to this station and touched on subjects such as internal democracy in the FSLN, cases of wasteful spending by party members, and the possibility that the current FSLN directors will remain in their posts after the first FSLN congress that is to be held February. Let us hear Commander Henry Ruiz:

[Begin recording] [Ruiz, in progress] ....I have always asked myself how democracy is measured. Is it measured by the number of votes cast, by the propaganda that is displayed, or based on programs implemented, platform,

etc.? Over the past 10 years, the FSLN has upheld democracy with the implementation of programs that favored the masses even if it meant sacrifices. The party continues to improve its democratic procedures, especially with regard to making important decisions, etc. Our party has a program that is truly democratic and always takes into consideration the country, the least favored sectors, and the masses. Our party promotes projects that will benefit all and that require the participation of the masses, since the projects belong to them. Thus, what we are doing now is perfecting a democratic process that was historically [words indistinct].

[Reporter] The declaration issued today mentioned that the main cause for the FSLN's defeat in the 25 February elections was basically U.S. aggression, which brought as a consequence the patriotic military service and the loss of many young lives. There has also been much talk about the squandering of funds by FSLN top- and mid-level members, which harmed the FSLN. What do you think?

[Ruiz] The communique mentions all those subjects. However, I would like to stress the main points: In studying a phenomenon, one must focus on the main characteristics without forgetting the secondary characteristics. In explaining such a complex phenomenon as the one we have experienced in our country, we have stressed the main causes. That was the idea.

However, that does not mean that we must deny our deficiencies as an organization. We have admitted those deficiencies, which will be mentioned in the communique. In addition, we have created an ethics commission to examine each and every case that warrants the attention of the party and its leaders. We must be aware that the enemy is trying to discredit the FSLN's historical actions. The struggle is not only political but also ideological, and in the latter, diversion is very important. In this case, the enemy has the initiative because of various factors we will point out so that our people and the FSLN militants can be alert. We will not hide anything—that is not our policy. We work in front of the people. Our philosophy is to be as unambiguous as possible to our militants and our people.

[Reporter] As a result of today's support expressed by the Sandinist militants assembly to the FSLN's National Directorate, do you think there could be changes from now to February 1991?

[Ruiz] Concerning support for the National Directorate, there is a difference in speculation among political circles—analysts, for example—and an evaluation by party cadres, who are more aware of the actions being taken by the National Directorate. As a party, we cannot ignore the political resources and organizational experience we have.

My interpretation of the unanimous support given by the Assembly of FSLN Militants and cadres shows that our party members are aware of this factor and that they realize that political capacity is necessary to conduct a

major process. Whether or not there will be changes in February, when we hold our national congress, will be determined by events. [end recording]

#### **Human Rights Association Director on Graves**

*PA1906151290 Managua Domestic Service  
in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Interview with Marta Patricia Baltodano, executive director of the Pro-Human Rights Association, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [10-second break in reception] [Baltodano] Today, we met with the relatives of youths who disappeared along with two [number as heard] adults a few years ago. Their bodies have supposedly been found in a clandestine cemetery discovered in Mokoron, Wiwili.

According to the information we gathered, the group that disappeared consisted of eight people, seven of whom were youths under 20 years of age. They were detained at the home of Mr. Victor Centeno Castro, the only adult of the group, in San Jose de Bocay on 22 October 1983 by members of Nicaraguan State Security.

The relatives of the missing youths believe that the other bodies that were found in the common grave could belong to the previously mentioned youths. Tomorrow, the relatives of the missing people will go to Mokoron to try to identify the bones or the clothing if possible. They will ask a coroner to carry out examinations that will help them to determine whether the bones belong to the missing youths.

[Reporter] Dr. Baltodano, have you contacted any government authority or anyone from the Attorney General's Office to request their assistance in this investigation?

[Baltodano] As far as we know, the EPS [Sandinist Peoples' Army] military prosecutor's office is carrying out its own investigation almost simultaneously with ours. On 15 and 16 June, Lieutenant Colonel Denis Moncada Colindres sent two detectives to our office to talk to two mothers of victims whose bodies were already identified in that clandestine cemetery. In addition, we have learned that authorities of the EPS military prosecutor's office in Region Six visited the common graves to try to meet with the victims' relatives.

Today, the victims' relatives are here in Managua. They intend to present their accusation before the EPS military prosecutor's office. We are not sure if the Government Ministry has started its investigations. The people who came from San Jose de Bocay and the city of Jinotega today wanted to appear at our offices to personally present their case.

[Reporter] What other efforts are you making to help the victims' relatives who went to the common grave to identify the bones? What is going to happen to those bones?

[Baltodano] We filed testimony with the Attorney General's Office in the city of Jinotega. On 18 and 19 June, we will go to Jinotega to find out what actions the Jinotega Attorney General's Office has taken with regard to that testimony. We know that the Jinotega authorities have assigned a coroner to the case. The coroner has conducted visual examination and issued a preliminary opinion on the case. On Tuesday, 19 June, the coroner is scheduled to present a more formal report based on tests he conducted over the weekend.

The next step is to ascertain whether the Attorney General's Office will continue with its investigations or if this case will be withdrawn from its jurisdiction and sent to the EPS military prosecutor's office. Regardless of the participation of any government office, whether it is the Government Ministry, the EPS military prosecutor's office, or the Attorney General's Office, we want this case to be thoroughly investigated. We want the investigations to continue until the case is fully clarified. The victims' families want to know whether the bodies found in the common grave are those of their relatives who disappeared in October 1983.

[Reporter] Dr. Baltodano, you mentioned the discovery of other common graves in nearby areas. What can you tell us about that?

[Baltodano] Yes, in fact there are other investigations under way, but we cannot reveal any information on that until we are sure of the existence of the graves and of the identity of the people buried there. We have reports that as a result of the disaster caused by Hurricane Joan a few years ago, another clandestine cemetery came to the surface. We are investigating those cases. We do not want to make hurried statements. We want to build this case in a thorough manner and then release the results of our investigations.

[Reporter] How do you assess the discovery made by your association there in Mokoron?

[Baltodano] I believe there are enough facts to presume that the people who were buried in that clandestine grave are people who were arrested and caused to disappear by EPS members. We are trying to conduct a thorough investigation to identify the bodies and the perpetrators of the crime. We believe that a series of facts will probably be revealed in the future. The repression that was conducted throughout the northern part of Nicaragua and more specifically in Region Six, was extremely severe. For example, in just 1988 and 1989, our association documented approximately 400 murders. I believe that many facts that have remained hidden because of the fear that prevailed in that area will now come to light. The demilitarization of that area has been attained only after the signing of the agreements ending the war. Now all these actions are being revealed. The peasants of that region are beginning to be rid of their fears and are beginning to present their accusations. I believe that although it is true that there is an amnesty law in Nicaragua, it is also true that the mothers of these

victims need an answer. The perpetrators of these murders must be expelled from the military ranks.

## Panama

### President Endara Returns From Summit

PA2006045990 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
0415 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jun (ACAN - EFE)—Upon his return from Guatemala, where he participated in the Central American presidential summit, President Guillermo Endara stated today that Panama's economic integration into the region must be debated first by the Panamanian people.

Panama participated for the first time as an observer in the Central American presidential summit held in Antigua (Guatemala) this weekend. The region's economic problems were discussed at the summit.

According to Endara, the Central American proposal that Panama be integrated economically into the region must first be discussed with the Panamanian people. They must be the ones to decide.

The president said that Panama has special conditions that must be considered before it can be integrated, such as the type of market and the currency (the dollar is the legal tender in Panama).

Endara said that the presidential summit "was a logical consequence of the progress made in the Central American region in achieving peace and democracy." He insisted that this region "must seek its integration."

He noted that for the first time in Central America, "there were six presidents elected by the people" who participated in the summit.

### Arias Calderon Comments on Coast Patrolling

PA2006025190 Panama City Circuito RPC  
Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Executive Branch's plans to retire some Public Force [FP] members have not changed at all, Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Arias Calderon said this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Arias Calderon] There is no change regarding the decree signed by the president and approved by me on regulating these retirements. As long as the president does not make any other decision, this decree will remain in effect.

[Reporter] How do you evaluate the current situation one day before this administration has completed six months?

[Arias Calderon] I believe there has been a great change in the country, particularly in the political arena. We are already living under the institutions of a constitutional

democracy because there is absolute freedom of expression, because human rights are respected, and because the people are able to express their points of view without any fear.

I believe this is the great change we promised. We have been complying with our promise through this great change from a dictatorship to a democracy.

[Reporter] The government's assistance in solving social and economic problems seems somewhat delayed in these six months.

[Arias Calderon] I believe there are going to be changes in the economic sector, particularly in the attitudes of people wanting to work in the reconstruction of the country.

However, the economic changes do not depend only on the goodwill of the people, but also on the availability of resources. The dictatorship left us without any resources, and international resources have been delayed for longer than we have preferred. I believe the conditions for promoting economic reconstruction rests with the people's attitude.

[Reporter] Is that an indirect criticism of the United States, which has...

[Arias Calderon, interrupting] This is a fact.

[Reporter] Do we have the ability to patrol our coasts?

[Arias Calderon] We are currently unable to do so on our own. The National Maritime Service lacks the most indispensable resources because of the destruction that took place on 20 December. Therefore, we are not able to use that service to carry out all of the activities necessary to protect our coasts from illegal fishing, piracy, and narcotics and human trafficking. This is a very worrisome situation.

[Reporter] What is your opinion on the joint patrolling of the coasts?

[Arias Calderon] The president of the Republic and the foreign minister define foreign policy stands, and I abide by those stands. [end recording]

**Attorney General: Some Confuse Justice, Revenge**  
PA2006013790 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 p1

[Report by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Attorney General Rogelio Cruz said yesterday that there are certain sectors that sympathize with the government who seem to be confusing justice with revenge. He noted that "there are still judges and magistrates in Panama who are afraid of taking legal stands because they fear these sectors."

Asked what sectors or persons he was referring to, he replied: "Everyone knows who they are simply by

watching television, listening to the radio, or reading the newspapers. But in spite of everything, I will continue to do what my conscience dictates and what is written in the Constitution, the laws, and the records."

Regarding criticism about his actions in the case of the former General State Council members, he said: "There is a great deal of ignorance and misinformation. Some people say that I dismissed the case, others say that I granted a pardon, and still others say that I granted amnesty. All that is false. I did not dismiss the case or grant a pardon or amnesty," Cruz added.

The attorney general maintained that what is worrisome about all this is that certain media begin the chain of misinformation and it is continued by "confused" lawyers like Troncoso who, instead of finding out what is going on, begin to make groundless statements. He explained that the case in question involves a routine proceeding that was started without any charges or accusations.

"I am doing my job, and the result is important. However, there are certain people in this country who think they know everything and claim to be more honest than others. They criticize everything and tarnish the work of others," he added.

Cruz stated: "The truth will come out sooner or later. The confused critics—like Roberto Troncoso, Tomas Herrera (of the Civic Crusade), and Bolivar Pedreschi—will learn to study and learn before they criticize without any basis.

A few days ago, he said, Pedreschi said that "I was controversial. I say to him now: I am controversial, but I am not a coward. I am saying this because he hid during the worst years of the dictatorship. I even thought he was dead or that he had fled the country.

Regarding Herrera, Cruz said that "his statements at the unsuccessful Civic Crusade march," were subjective and biased. He said they were also irresponsible because they came from a person who only represents himself and not the entire Crusade leadership.

Cruz said that as a prosecutor he cannot explain what he is saying and doing everyday. "I am the person who investigates, but there are certain people who want to investigate the investigator," he added.

Regarding a letter in which a group of lawyers questioned his actions, Cruz said that the letter is full of half-truths. He said that those who signed it did nothing to back him when he included Article 22 in the 1983 Constitution.

They did nothing, Cruz maintained, to support my attempts to promote that article at the legislature. What is worse, he said, is that when they controlled the Bar Association's board of directors they were opposed to my attempts to include Article 2099A in Law 23 of 1986 on drug-related crimes. But it is an article that they can now include without any fear.

Before 20 December there was an absolute curtailment of the freedom of expression, but now we are reaching the opposite extreme which "is as detrimental and harmful as the previous one."

"There are some sectors of Panamanian society that look at the Attorney General's Office as if it is a pinata that everyone should hit to get prizes and candy. This is the case because now there is no ruling military class or irresponsible executive branch over it," he said.

He said that this has been the case since 20 December, and this is why there are sectors that want to swing at the Attorney General's Office as if it were a pinata.

Those sectors know I am referring to them, "but I also tell them that if they have a stick with which to hit the office, I have the Constitution and the laws which will be used wisely to make them walk the paths of order and respect," Cruz remarked.

He said that he did not want to appear angry. He explained, I understand what happens in a country that begins to suddenly live in a nascent democracy without experiencing a transition period.

I also understand that the Attorney General's Office is the spearhead of penal justice and has great power. I have a power that, when used correctly, can help lay the groundwork for the new democracy that Panamanians are experiencing.

He recalled that the law states that prosecutors and judges must solve cases without seeking praise or fearing unjust criticism. This is what I am doing, and this is what I want all prosecutors and legal officials of this country to do.

#### **Drug Lords Escobar, Ochoa Hold Panamanian ID's**

*PA1906162290 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE  
in Spanish 18 Jun 90 p 1*

[Text] The Noriega regime issued Panamanian identification cards and passports to the leaders of the Medellin and Cali drug cartels, Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Jorge Luis Ochoa, respectively.

The drug lords received Panamanian cedula in the names of Chiriqui Province cattlemen. Escobar Gaviria had the Panamanian Civil Registry issue an ID card to him under the name of Pedro Pablo Cabrera Caballero, a cattleman born in Baru, Chiriqui, on 7 September 1953. His ID card, number 4-102-701, had December 1995 as the expiration date. Escobar Gaviria gave Apartment 3, Benitez Building, 50th Street as his residential address and the name of Reynaldo Gonzalez, with telephone number 26-4650, as the person that could be notified in an emergency.

Ochoa was issued a Panamanian citizen's ID card in the name of Moises Moreno Miranda, a cattleman born in San Lorenzo, Chiriqui, on 22 October 1953. His ID card,

number 4-176-505, also expires in 1995. Moreno supposedly lived in Las Cumbres 269.

For the passports they were issued, Escobar and Ochoa each paid more than \$20,000. Ochoa's passport, no. 81239, was applied for by a Noris Moreno and delivered on 28 June 1983. The government official signed the name "Lilia."

Escobar, the world's most wanted drug trafficker, obtained Panamanian passport no. 813667 on 22 July 1983. The application was signed by Pedro Pablo Cabrera Escobar.

In 1983, when the passports for these two well known drug traffickers were issued, the department's director was Ramiro Walker.

A result of this report by our staff is that 3,600 diplomatic passports have been discovered missing since the 20 December 1989 events. A few days before, 29 blank passports were delivered directly to Manuel Antonio Noriega, then Commander in Chief of the Panama Defense Forces.

The previous government openly violated the legal regulations in force, particularly Decree 75 of 18 March 1971, Article 18 of which warns: "Whoever submits false documents, supplies false or inaccurate information, or impersonates another individual to obtain a regular passport will be punished with between two and four years in prison."

Another famous case of an ID card obtained under false pretenses is that of Cuban radio and television commentator Luis Manuel Martinez, who was given the identification of a female citizen who had died several years earlier. Martinez, one of the members of the Noriega regime's inner circle, is under arrest.

The nationality trafficking, as Legislator Raul Ossa has described the case of the large number of ID cards issued by fraud, triggered the en masse deportation of Chinese citizens who had obtained documents without fulfilling legal requirements.

#### **PTJ To Search for Colombians**

*PA1906200290 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish  
19 Jun 90 p 16*

[Report by Aneldo Arosemena]

[Text] The Colombian International Police has sent to its Panamanian counterpart a list with the names of drug barons, members of the Cali and Medellin cartels, who are reportedly living in Panama using counterfeit documents. Leslie Loaiza, director of the Judicial Technical Police [PTJ], has said that he has the list and that the police are trying to determine the drug traffickers' whereabouts.

Loaiza said he received the list from Interpol several days ago and that the traffickers are very likely to have

sought refuge in Panama in trying to escape the Colombian authorities' persistent actions against them.

Loaiza also reported that a laboratory for processing cocaine hydrochlorate, similar to one dismantled by Panamanian authorities in 1984, is probably operating in the Darien jungle. It is very difficult for the PTJ, however, to locate such a place because of the steep and inaccessible mountains of the region. He also said that the PTJ lacks the necessary air support to carry out the search in Darien.

The PTJ director said that there is close cooperation between his organization, Interpol, and the DEA. He added that the crimes that recently took place in Curundu are related to movement in the international drug market, which was also the cause of recent assassinations involving Panamanians and Colombians.

EL SIGLO has learned that the PTJ director so far has dismissed about 200 members from the Prosecutor General's office who had been hampering inquiries. Originally, the PTJ had 600 members. It now has only 400 as the result of the dismissals. "Whoever fails to adhere to legal standards and procedures will be removed," Loaiza pointed out.

Loaiza rejected the charges made against him by Jose del Cid, reportedly the son of Luis del Cid, former officer in

the Noriega regime, that it was Loaiza who in 1970 detained lawyer Ruben Oscar Miro, whose bullet-riddled body was found along rural Chepo road the day after he was arrested. Loaiza said that the person who filed the charges is not Del Cid's son.

Loaiza added: "I think the accusations will keep coming, but each will fall by itself because they are all groundless." Loaiza said that it is not true his accuser worked for the PTJ or the defunct Deni [National Investigations Department]. Since 1987, this man has been under arrest for robbery, he said. "I suspect that this young man suffers from emotional trouble because he has been posing as a PTJ and Public Force member," Loaiza also said.

Loaiza said he is mostly interested in capturing dangerous criminals, but that this does not mean that the so-called political criminals have been overlooked. Last week, his men raided the homes of several Tonosi residents looking for former Electoral Tribunal Magistrate Yolanda Pulice.

Finally, the PTJ director said that he believes that some of the "white-collar" criminals, who are diligently being sought by justice, have already left Panama and are in neighboring countries. Asked whether he meant Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, against whom there are six embezzlement charges, Loaiza declined to say yes or no.

## Argentina

### Menem Comments on Pardons, Salaries for Military

PY1906170090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1108 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Rosario, 19 Jun (DYN)—President Carlos Menem has made assurances that Army Chief of Staff General Martin Bonnet "will no longer" refer to the controversial matter of pardons and that the Armed Forces [words indistinct] specific duties and that "they should not demand better wages" because "they do not belong to any union."

Menem asked journalists, "Is that clear?" after he noted that Bonnet will no longer make public remarks on the upcoming pardon for former commanders and that he is the only person who can decide on this matter.

Menem made the statements during a special program aired by Channel 3 from Rosario, where he had gone to attend the television station's 25th anniversary.

Menem answered questions about individuals in the military. In this regard, he referred to the conflict created last week by General Bonnet, who, after being harshly refuted by Menem, conveyed his decision to retire to Defense Minister Humberto Romero.

Bonnet had said that the announced second stage of pardons should be an expression of support for the armed forces' participation in the antidrug struggle in the 1970's.

Press sources have reported that Bonnet disagreed with the 24 percent salary increase granted by the government. The army, however, released an official communique denying this. In this regard, Menem said last week that anyone who does not like the salary levels should resign and that pardons do not mean an expression of support for anybody or anything.

This situation resulted in Menem meeting with Bonnet on Tuesday, 12 June. Despite the fact that Menem did not mention the meeting, he apparently referred to it in his statements yesterday at the television channel in Rosario.

Menem said that the situation within the armed forces is "completely normal." "There is no problem. What is more, there have never been problems," Menem pointed out.

He then admitted that a salary increase has been requested. He said: "I have discussed this matter with the commanders and I have clarified it because the armed forces are not a union. The armed forces must fulfill specific duties. They should not demand better salaries."

Meanwhile, Television Channel 2 from La Plata yesterday broadcast an interview granted by Menem to journalist Carlos Varela.

On this occasion, Menem said that under his administration, "the provinces will be allowed to exploit their own subsoil" under the new oil policy.

Menem said: "The provinces will no longer be the Cinderellas of Argentina. We are trying to compensate the historical debt to the provinces, and we will do it."

Menem reiterated that he has ordered his ministers to accelerate negotiations to import articles that are cheaper on the international than on the domestic market.

### Government Claims Rights Over Falklands in Bern

PY2006015290 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS  
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA) — The Argentine delegation that participated in the sessions of the executive council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which was held in Bern (Switzerland), justified our country's rights over the Malvinas Islands and the South Georgia and Sandwich Islands, thus obeying precise instructions from the Foreign Ministry.

The position that was upheld by the representatives of Encotel [National Enterprise for Mail and Telegraph] was the result of an evaluation of a report on the activities of the UPU, because in one of its chapters it is indicated that the Malvinas Islands belong to the United Kingdom.

Delegations from 40 countries participated in the sessions, including Argentina, whose representatives presided over the sessions of the General Affairs and Structure Committee of the international organization.

### Commander of 4th Army Corps General Apa Retires

PY1906203290 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1326 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (DYN) — According to reliable sources, General Jorge Apa, commander of 4th Army Corps, has submitted his request for retirement, thus putting an end to a controversy that emerged in the Mendoza military garrison. During the past few days Mendoza has been the epicenter of disagreements among top Army commanders.

Apa submitted a formal note to Gen. Martin Bonnet, Army commander in chief. The note will be reviewed and it is believed that it will be accepted.

The position of the deputy commander of 4th Corps, Gen. Hector Martinez, is not very clear, because in a certain way he played one of the primary roles that unleashed the Mendoza crisis. [passage omitted]

The crisis, and the fact that it became public knowledge, made Apa's leadership awkward and caused him to end his active military career.

According to qualified military sources, the incident has no other connotations and is part of the tradition that if a commander is questioned by his subordinates and cannot control the situation, then he must retire.

#### **Rico Supports No-Vote in Constitutional Reform**

*PY1906191590 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish  
17 Jun 90 p 4*

[Text] Former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico has delivered a speech at the El Ombu restaurant in Cordoba Province in his role as a new political leader. He said: "We must oppose the policy of exclusion, impoverishment, and emptiness that the current government is implementing. This is why we are proposing to vote no in Buenos Aires Province at the plebiscite to be called to change the Constitution." Rico also went to Mendoza Province on 16 June but he failed to deliver his speech for lack of a quorum. He acknowledged that in Cordoba he held "talks" with Montonero leader Rodolfo Galimberti. Rico said that Galimberti is different from Roberto Perdia and Fernando Vaca Narvaja [both Montoneros leaders] "in that the latter are linked to a pro-Marxist line which relies on funds they keep abroad," while Galimberti is "of nationalist origin." Rico also charged that the Army leadership "is unable to implement an appropriate institutional policy due to intellectual corruption."

### **Bolivia**

#### **Government To Accept Vietnam War-Era Materiel**

*PY1906025090 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish  
14 Jun 90 p 6*

[Text] The Armed Forces will accept materiel made for the Vietnam war as part of the \$33.2 million in U.S. aid in exchange for allowing the U.S. Government to enter the struggle against drug trafficking.

"The Vietnam war materiel is still good," said Armed Forces Commander General Jorge Moreira. He indicated that countries like Chile and Argentina "still use it without any problems."

He indicated, however, that if the U.S. Government is planning to offer even older military equipment, "it would be better not to even think about sending it to Bolivia."

Annex 3 of the agreements signed between the Bolivian and U.S. presidents on 9 May established that the Bolivian Armed Forces will receive special military aid this year to begin "increased participation" in the struggle against drug trafficking.

One point in the annex, which was harshly criticized by the opposition, says the U.S. Government will include "AT-33" airplanes, which are considered "obsolete" in military circles.

Moreira did not hide the fact that he was upset by that point. He indicated that the Armed Forces, after a study by a technical-administrative committee, recommended that the "AT-33s" be replaced by more modern and appropriate airplanes for antidrug struggle.

He said: "If we are going to have modern radar, it will be better to have interception airplanes; otherwise the radar is of no use."

He explained, however, that the Armed Forces will not directly participate in the arms negotiations between the Bolivian and U.S. Governments. Moreira said: "That is an administrative problem for the Defense and Aeronautics Ministries. We simply explained our technical requirements and gave appropriate recommendations for adequate negotiations."

A recent U.S. Embassy report indicated that the military materiel for the antidrug struggle would under no circumstances be obsolete, but that it would include armaments used in the Vietnam war.

#### **Ethylene, Polyethylene Venture With Argentina**

*PY1806225790 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1351 GMT  
17 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Salta, 17 Jun (EFE)—Argentine President Carlos Menem and Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora have signed an agreement awarding the construction of ethylene and polyethylene factories in Salta. These factories will be run jointly by the two countries.

The signing of the agreement took place at the White Hall of the America Cultural Center [Centro Cultural America] in Salta, 1,729 km north of Buenos Aires. Salta Provincial Governor Hernan Cornejo, high-ranking national, provincial, consular, and church officials, military officers, congressmen, and municipal officials from southern Bolivia attended the ceremony.

After the governor of Salta Province welcomed the visitors, the document establishing the border committees was signed. These committees will meet again on 6 July this year seeking to turn the borders into "an area of unity, not separation, between Argentina and Bolivia."

Paz Zamora and Menem attended the ceremonies to mark the 169th anniversary of the death of caudillo Martin Miguel de Guemes [Argentine general who fought off Spanish royal forces in the struggle for Argentina's independence]. [passage omitted]

#### **Opposition Deputies Reject Ambassador's Remarks**

*PY1906160090 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish  
14 Jun 90 p 5*

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Robert Gelbard's remarks aroused expressions of censure among opposition deputies yesterday. At the same time, however, Gelbard's

remarks had the support of ruling party deputies, who endorsed the charges against the leaders of coca producers.

In response to charges leveled by the U.S. ambassador against the leaders of coca producers, MBL [Free Bolivia Movement] Deputies Miguel Urioste and Alfonso Ferrufino accused the United States of being a "great harbinger of mafias." They recalled that the United States is the largest drug consumer, an arms traffic center, and the most important supplier of chemicals for narcotics processing.

Ferrufino said: "This should be the ambassador's concern. He does not have any right to improperly and disrespectfully interfere in Bolivian affairs." Meanwhile, Miguel Urioste, Ferrufino's bloc colleague, called attention to a U.S. publicity campaign that describes Bolivia as a drug trafficking country and a drug addict country."

According to Urioste, Gelbard actually wants "to induce the national conscience and public opinion to assume a false guilt about being a nation of drug addicts and drug traffickers. The Paz-Bush agreements support this position; \$8.5 million are provided to arouse a so-called 'consciousness' and implement the Bennett plan on interdiction, militarization, and confrontation."

The MBL's left-wing deputy denounced that "the 'drug czar' imposes doctrine through the agreement signed by President Paz, and Ambassador Gelbard is an effective tool for implementing that policy."

Ambassador Gelbard said on Wednesday that Bolivia is the world's second largest cocaine paste producer. He reiterated his charges [sindicaciones] on the alleged ties of coca peasant leaders in the Chapare region, who reportedly receive money from drug traffickers.

As for the information that Bolivia is the second largest cocaine sulphate producer, the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] bloc leader, Guido Camacho, reiterated that "the statistics demonstrate that."

Camacho supported Gelbard's attitude, recalling that "the Vienna Convention entitles any person to report drug trafficking activities. This is the duty of all inhabitants."

Nevertheless, for Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, "any diplomatic official accredited abroad must abide by the rules and practices in this field. The Vienna Convention points out that diplomats must not intervene in the internal affairs of the countries where they are accredited. It is good for them to abide by this rule."

Escobari Cusicanqui added: "If any diplomat has something to say, that diplomat must go to the Foreign Ministry and present documents through regular channels, and not make remarks in public."

Deputy Guido Camacho added that if Gelbard "had any evidence and would not present it, then, of course, there

would be concealment. [no closing quotation marks as published] Camacho added that as long as the guilt of an accused person is not demonstrated, that person is considered to be innocent. He made it clear that "no one is passing judgment on anyone" here.

MBL deputy Alfonso Ferrufino, however, responded that "the great cover up is on the part of the United States, which is harboring the large mafias that are part of the North American economy." Ferrufino asked: "Why do they want to impose an exorbitant social cost on Bolivia to resolve a problem that they are not willing to resolve?"

#### Union Asks for Plebiscite on Paz-Bush Annexes

PY1906181590 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish  
14 Jun 90 p 6

[Excerpts] The General Trade Union Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia (CSUTCB) yesterday asked the executive branch to hold a national plebiscite to approve or reject the Paz-Bush agreements that were signed on 9 May 1990 in Washington.

The CSUTCB leaders reiterated their rejection of the militarization of the zones where coca is produced and where the antidrug struggle is being waged. They described the annexes signed by President Paz and his North American counterpart as "antidemocratic and anticonstitutional." [passage omitted]

CSUTCB adviser Pablo Solon Romero told PRESENCIA that "this is a legal petition as provided for by the Constitution." He added that a democratic plebiscite must be held in order to prevent a possible confrontation between the Armed Forces and the coca producers.

The petition for a national plebiscite is also endorsed by the National Coca Commission that will also ask the government to suspend the agreements signed with the U.S. Government. [passage omitted]

#### Brazil

#### Minister Cardoso Interviewed on Labor Talks

PY1906211890 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television  
in Portuguese 0330 GMT 19 Jun 90

["Exclusive" interview with Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Mello by Alexandre Garcia "a short while ago" at the Economy Ministry in Brasilia following a nine-hour meeting of government officials, businessmen and labor unions—recorded]

[Text] [Garcia] The minister has just told me she is exhausted. It cannot be otherwise, since she has been already working non-stop for nine hours. The truth is that the preparations for this meeting began last week. Is that not so?

[Cardoso] Yes, that is correct.

[Garcia] Besides, much of what was agreed on last week was in preparation for today, but now it seems that many of the goals were not attained.

[Cardoso] Yes, we are disappointed because since 5 June, when we met with businessmen and workers for the first time, we felt we could negotiate, so we began carrying out a series of informal consultations. Last week we thought that things were mature enough to reach an understanding. The government, businessmen, and workers had great hopes of reaching an understanding. But today, such hopes did not materialize after nine hours of meeting.

[Garcia] If an agreement were reached, there would have been stability in the economy for some period, right?

[Cardoso] There would have been stability in all areas, since, for example, the businessmen had offered to halt dismissals in the private sector.

[Garcia] They even managed to reach an agreement not to continue dismissals, right?

[Cardoso] Yes, they had reached that agreement, and the government had also agreed to suspend dismissals in the public sector. In all, we had agreed to many issues which would have led to a path of stabilization that could have allowed us to discuss—in an atmosphere of harmony—important issues for the workers, for modernizing relations between capital and labor in Brazil. We were ready to discuss the subject of wage losses due to inflation suffered by the workers before the implementation of the plan. We were ready to discuss dismissal policies, workers participation in the profit of their companies, and job stability. In all, we were willing to discuss a series of subjects which we understand would have represented great progress, but unhappily it has not been possible.

[Garcia] Did the government promise not to increase public utility rates and taxes, and the businessmen not to increase prices?

[Cardoso] Yes.

[Garcia] Then you had reached a consensus?

[Cardoso] A total and absolute consensus.

[Garcia] But then, apparently the CUT [United Federation of Workers] demanded that the government forego the dismissals it had already made in the public sector.

[Cardoso] Yes, that is right. The CUT was inflexible on that point of the dismissals, it was inflexible on the dismissal of 10, 15, or 20,000 workers, and lost its opportunity to avoid the dismissal of more than 50 or 100,000 workers that will now take place.

[Garcia] Who would not have dismissed any if an agreement had been reached?

[Cardoso] Correct, who would have not been dismissed. We were willing to suspend the dismissals as long as the talks were effective.

[Garcia] The private sector also agreed on this point?

[Cardoso] Right. Therefore the CUT has exchanged 15,000 dismissals for...[changes thought] it lost its chance of attaining stability in the public and private sectors, as well as price stability. In all, the CUT missed the opportunity to engage in a broader discussion regarding the workers' participation in the profit of their companies.

[Garcia] However, other labor sectors had agreed with the government?

[Cardoso] Yes. Progress was made. The talks were very productive. At the end of the meeting other union leaders who were present regretted that we had not reached an agreement which could have certainly benefited the working class in general.

[Garcia] Minister, besides that negotiating exercise which did not end positively because of one point, what can happen now?

[Cardoso] From now on the government will continue governing, because it has never given up governing. What we proposed, and we heatedly demonstrated today, was to demonstrate our openness, our willingness to talk. We did not avoid discussing any dismissal policy because we are sure that we are implementing the appropriate criteria. Therefore we will continue governing. All the ministries will continue with their work while the Economy Ministry will continue implementing the current monetary and fiscal policy in order to attain the goals of Fernando Collor's government plan.

[Garcia] One of the agreements that could have been reached today would have been the recovery of wages lost to inflation. Although no agreement was reached on this subject it is also being discussed in Congress. Does the government intend to exchange ideas with Congress about the subject?

[Cardoso] Regarding the issue of the wages lost to inflation, we thought of choosing three economists by consensus among the three parties involved. We thought it would have been the best approach, because the problem would have been handled by objective individuals approved by the three parties. We had also promised to accept the results. Since we did not agree on this point, we will now intensify our talks with the party leaders in Congress with the purpose of solving this point for once and for all.

[Garcia] Then no agreement has been reached regarding prices, taxes, utility rates? Will this not alter the government's will to continue its anti-inflation war through classic mechanisms?

[Cardoso] Without doubt. The government's objective was, is, and will continue to be keeping inflation under complete control. We will therefore continue using the instruments we have available to keep inflation, as best as possible, at low levels. We want to attain stability for the economy and recover economic growth in the future.

[Garcia] The government will soon complete 100 days in office. The ideal was to have attained this agreement before the 100 days, but it was not possible. I remember that President Collor said that when he reached his 100th day in office the monthly inflation rate would be at 10 percent. That was the objective. Will inflation remain lower than that?

[Cardoso] Without doubt. It is now below that level and it will continue below that level.

[Garcia] Thank you Minister.

#### **World Bank, IDB Loans Requested for Industry**

*PY2006033290 Brasilia Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Report by Marli Moreira from Sao Paulo]

[Text] The government is seeking foreign capital to finance the Brazilian industries. The National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) is negotiating new contracts amounting to \$500 million with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. These funds will be used to expand and modernize the Brazilian industries. This information was announced by Isaac Zagury, chief of the BNDES International Department.

[Begin Zagury recording] Our intention is to allow the Brazilian companies that need to expand and modernize their industrial plants to find economic support at the BNDES. [end recording]

Brazil is also waiting for the Italian Government to disburse the funds foreseen in the bilateral agreement signed in October 1989. In accordance with this agreement, the Italian Government will invest \$1.1 billion in Brazil. Most of these funds will be used to import machinery and equipment. So far, there has been no disbursement, although 12 projects are already being analyzed.

In Zagury's opinion, the disbursement of these funds currently depends more on bureaucracy than on a political decision. The projects submitted to the Italian Government by the BNDES include imports amounting to \$150 million. These projects are concentrated in the areas of durable consumer goods, the textile industry, and the ceramics industry.

#### **Chile**

#### **Aylwin Dines With Pinochet, Army Generals**

*PY1906172690 Santiago Domestic Service  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Captain General Augusto Pinochet has described last night's dinner, in which the Army generals corps and the president of the Republic, Patricio Aylwin, participated, as a very special and very pleasant meeting.

The comradeship meeting lasted about three hours. In addition to the 35 generals, Defense Minister Patricio Rojas and War Under Secretary Marcos Sanchez were also present.

Asked about the relations with the government, Gen. Pinochet said that they are normal. After that, he left.

For his part, General Jorge Lucar, the Army deputy commander in chief, pointed out that many issues were discussed and that it was a very pleasant meeting in which everyone shared a very cordial atmosphere—one typical of a dinner. Thus, one can talk only a little, he said. Asked if the Pisagua case was discussed, Lucar said that it was discussed in a very global way. Asked if the Army will cooperate, he noted: I can only say what has always been said, that the Army will continue to cooperate to the maximum extent possible.

Asked if the Army would deliver the court-martial records, the Army deputy commander in chief finally said: The truth is that I can only inform you about the issues discussed at the dinner.

#### **Defense Minister Comments**

*PY1906201890 Santiago Radio Chilena Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Rojas has confirmed that the Army has responded to the president of the Republic regarding the advisory committee of Army Commander in Chief Augusto Pinochet. President Aylwin had asked General Pinochet for a report during their last private meeting at the La Moneda Palace.

Minister Rojas was asked about this issue when he gave the government's official account of last night's dinner in which the head of state, the Army commander in chief, and the general officer corps participated.

[Begin recording] [Rojas] It is correct that they delivered a response. We are assessing it to make the remarks we deem this document deserves.

[Reporter] What about its contents, Minister?

[Rojas] This is not something for the public to know. [end recording]

Regarding last night's meeting in La Moneda, the minister emphasized that this type of personal meeting contributes to the creation of a new cooperative atmosphere that helps overcome the collective traumas of the past. He also indicated that, during the meeting, both the Army and the government ratified their spirit of cooperation in order to favor reconciliation.

The defense minister was also asked if it is true that, during the meeting, they talked about the transfer of some Army properties to the government. In this regard, the defense minister did not give a categorical response. He admitted, however, that this situation is being reviewed as there are properties, offices, and other real estates that must be sorted out.

Minister Patricio Rojas was finally asked if the executive branch's apprehensions have been overcome after last night's meeting.

Rojas said: I cannot respond for the Army, but indeed I can say that the Army's willingness to cooperate with the government has become clear.

#### **Demonstration in Santiago; Marchers Dispersed**

*PY1906154090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] A FECh [Student Federation of Chile] communist leader who was involved in an incident with Carabineros in the Altar de la Patria sector has been released. Luis Rendon headed an unauthorized march on O'Higgins Avenue a few minutes after 1300 yesterday. Police personnel had to take action, with the support of a water cannon.

During the incident, the FECh communist leader was detained and taken to the Second Police Precinct. After reporting his personal record, he was released.

Rendon described the incident in front of the Altar de la Patria as an act of police repression. He said that the march was held to support organizations involved in human rights.

Rendon admitted that the march had not been authorized by the office of the metropolitan intendant.

More incidents took place in downtown Santiago last night. Using water cannons, the police dispersed a demonstration staged by about 100 political activists and detained a leader after a declaration on missing detainees was read at the Altar de la Patria.

The demonstration, which had not been authorized, was dispersed by the Carabineros after a Carabinero officer asked the activists to disperse and they refused to do so.

#### **Political Activists Enter Italian Embassy**

*PY2006001390 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] A group of political activists today entered the Italian Embassy on Miguel Claro Street, Providencia District, to call attention to the events that occurred in 1973.

The activists have requested Italian intervention to obtain the release of all political prisoners. They also criticized the Rettig Commission and have indicated that the extremists currently under arrest should be released without conditions.

We now have a report by Graciela Contreras from our mobile unit:

[Begin Contreras recording] Under Secretary Edgardo Riveros has referred to the 12 people, seven women and five men, who this morning entered the Italian Embassy

demanding the immediate release of the political prisoners. He said that the government rejects this action because the method used is definitely not appropriate. He added that he believes that they are looking for publicity and this is why the government is not going to fall for this method. [end recording]

#### **Leave Embassy**

*PY2006024890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (EFE)—The 12 students who today occupied the Italian Embassy demanding the release of Chilean political prisoners voluntarily decided to leave the embassy peacefully.

The group, which was made up of high school and university students, released a declaration to the press asking the Italian Government to intercede for the release of about 300 Chilean political prisoners.

Italian Ambassador Michelangelo Pissani Massamormile played down the event. He said that the group of "youths only want some publicity from the press."

The Chilean Government of President Patricio Aylwin condemned the students' action. Edgardo Riveros, the under secretary general of the government, said: "We believe that the method used should be condemned."

#### **Colombia**

#### **Government Officials Comment on Talks With EPL**

*PA1906225090 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[Text] The government will soon disclose the name of the places chosen to hold the dialogue and subsequently carry out the demobilization of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL). The schedule for the EPL forces' reincorporation into society will be similar to that established for the M-19 [19 April Movement]. The complete agenda for the demobilization process will also be announced in the next few hours.

The EPL demobilization may actually become a reality for the nation. After analyzing the talks between top government officials and the EPL's general command, one can make this conclusion.

[Begin Government Minister Horacio Serpa recording] The government is totally aware of the importance of this process and has let the rebels know this. The government has received a very positive response from the rebels regarding the same process. This is very encouraging for the nation. [end recording]

The meetings held in (Ecocli), Antioquia between Rafael Pardo Ruedo, the presidential advisor for peace, and the EPL leaders reveal substantial progress in the development of the reincorporation process initiated by President Virgilio Barco Vargas.

[Begin Rafael Pardo Rueda recording] We hope to continue taking steps that will set the stage for regional peace. In a few weeks, the government and the EPL national directorate and general staff will hold a general meeting to define the time-table for peace process.[end recording]

The sites chosen by the national government for the demobilization and turning over of weapons will be disclosed in the next few hours. More than 2,500 active EPL members want to take part in the peace process.

### **ELN Releases Three Government Engineers**

PA2006013990 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT  
18 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (EFE)—It was officially reported that Colombia's Marxist Army of National Liberation (ELN) released three government officials today. They were kidnapped 11 days ago in Cauca Department, in the southwestern part of the country.

The released officials are engineers working for the (National Community Roads Fund). They are: Yolanda Garces, Rosalba Oliva Palomino, and Fernando Sanmiguel. The engineers were kidnapped on 6 June near the town of La Vega, approximately 480 km southwest of Bogota. They were released in the rural area of El Bordo, near the kidnapping site.

The authorities reported that the kidnappers are members of the ELN's Manuel Vasquez Castano Front. The ELN gave the engineers a message addressed to Cauca Department Governor Fernando Iragorri Cajiao. The contents of the message were not made public.

It was unofficially reported that the rebel group, lead by former Spanish priest Manuel Perez, reiterates in the message its opposition to multinational corporations that exploit petroleum in Colombian territory.

## **Ecuador**

### **Electoral Court Confirms Opposition's Victory**

PA2006042890 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT  
20 Jun 90

[All figures as received]

[Text] Quito, 19 Jun (AFP)—The Supreme Electoral Court (TSE) in Ecuador today confirmed the opposition's victory in the 17 June parliamentary elections after tallying 67.6 percent of the 13,569 polling tables.

Former President Leon Febres-Cordero's Social Christian Party (PSC) led the parliamentary elections with 396,603 votes, which represent 16.38 percent of the valid votes.

A total of 5.2 million Ecuadorans were registered to vote 17 June on 60 of the 72 National Congress seats and municipal offices. The civic event was carried out quite peacefully.

The 325,968 nullified votes, which represent 13.47 percent—the second-highest percentage—of the votes, caused contention among national political leaders. This does not even count the abstentions, which represent 28 percent of the registered voters.

The official results confirm that the ruling Democratic Left (ID) came in second. It suffered a serious setback, with only 294,162 votes, or 12.15 percent of the votes. This represents more than a 100 percent reduction in its parliamentary seats.

Former (1981-4) President Osvaldo Hurtado's Popular Democracy (DP), which withdrew its support for the ID late last year, came in third. The DP received 242,335 votes, or 10.01 percent of the votes.

The Ecuadoran Roldosist Party (PRE), led by former presidential candidate Abdala Bucaram, who exiled himself in Panama, came in fourth. The PRE received 233,114 votes (9.63 percent) but it might end up in third place with the votes that have yet to be tallied in Guayaquil.

Following are the results of other parties which participated in the elections:

- 5 - The Marxist Socialist Party (PS), 177,636 votes (57.34 percent).
- 6 - The leftist Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), 120,510 votes (4.98 percent).
- 7 - The right-wing Ecuadoran Conservative Party (PCE), 99,415 votes (4.10 percent).
- 8 - The populist Alfarista Radical Front (FRA), 97,132 votes (4.01 percent).
- 9 - The right-wing Liberal Party (PL), 78,114 votes (3.22 percent).
- 10 - The populist Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), 77,051 votes (3.18 percent).
- 11 - The nationalist Patriotic Revolutionary Action (APRE), 49,210 votes (2.03 percent).
- 12 - The pro-Soviet Left Broad Front (FADI), 47,218 votes (1.95 percent).
- 13 - The most recent and leftist National Liberation (LN), 40,780 votes (1.68 percent).
- 14 - The nationalist People's Party (PdP), 23,391 votes (0.96 percent).
- 15 - The populist People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), 19,481 votes (0.80 percent).

### **Strong Explosion at Air Force Base Reported**

PA1906164090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT  
19 Jun 90

[Text] Quito, 19 Jun (EFE)—There was a strong explosion today at an Ecuadoran Air Force (FAE) base in Latacunga, after which at least 29 cadets were rushed to various hospitals in that city.

Radio stations in Latacunga, about 80 km from Quito, reported that the explosion occurred at approximately 0900 local (1400 GMT) and that FAE authorities have remained silent and have prevented access to the press to the air base, one of the most important in the country.

### Two Cadets Killed

PA1906202990 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1906 GMT  
19 Jun 90

[Text] Quito, 19 Jun (EFE)— The Ecuadoran Air Force (FAE) confirmed the death of two cadets in an explosion today in a classroom of an Air Force base in Latacunga, 80 km southeast of Quito, but did not disclose the number of people wounded.

In a communique, the FAE reported that the accident occurred when explosive charges in the ejection seat of a fighter plane suddenly went off. Latacunga Aeronautics Technical School cadets were studying the aircraft when the accident took place.

The FAE communique noted that the accident killed two students and wounded others present who were immediately airlifted to the Armed Forces' General Hospital.

The official note concluded: The Air Force Command regrets the loss of valuable comrades of the institution and expresses its condolence to their relatives.

### Paraguay

#### Taiwan Donates Planes, Strengthens Relations

PY1906194590 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 p 10, 11

[Report by special correspondent Juan Andres Cardozo]

[Text] Taipei—President Andres Rodriguez today received six T-33 jet training planes, worth \$5 million each, that have been donated to Paraguay by the Taiwanese Government.

During the ceremony it was stressed that this donation is further proof of the spirit of cooperation between Taiwan and Paraguay. The planes, which have been completely rebuilt, will be used to train Air Force personnel.

Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui this morning held a closed-door meeting with President Rodriguez after receiving the distinguished members of the Paraguayan delegation. After the meeting Rodriguez said that he held a cordial dialogue with Li Teng-hui.

During this meeting the two presidents analyzed bilateral relations and reaffirmed their governments' willingness to strengthen the existing cooperation. The decision to increase Sino-Paraguayan cooperation is being analyzed by the official and the private sectors, seeking to

benefit the industrial, agricultural, financial, and technical sectors. Rodriguez also met with Taiwan Premier Hao Po-tsun [title as published]. During the meeting Rodriguez said that the Paraguayan people admire Taiwan's economic growth and its role in the international market.

Rodriguez said: "Following a significant political change, Paraguay is now decisively engaged in the task of overcoming the challenges of its socio-economic development. Proof of this is the fact that Paraguay is trying to join the current economic system by respecting and promoting free competition, market freedom, and productive investments."

Rodriguez said that he hopes that Taiwan, which agrees with our policy on the need for the full defense of freedom, will continue to support our effort to consolidate our development and progress as it has been doing for several years.

"We are going through a flourishing era of the great principles which dignifies the human race and peaceful coexistence among the nations. Paraguay shares with Taiwan the principles which contribute to strengthen their respective societies under freedom, justice, and democracy. It is no coincidence that we are sharing this valuable experience of our meeting," Rodriguez said.

Hao Po-tsun said that since President Rodriguez took power he has implemented policies that have benefited the Paraguayan people and has contributed to make important progress in the economic, commercial, investment, cultural, educational, and scientific sectors.

He pointed out that Paraguay is Taiwan's most loyal friend, a friend that closely cooperates in the international area. "In recent years, the two countries have strengthened their political, economic, and commercial relations, and have increased technical and cultural exchanges," Hao Po-tsun concluded.

#### Central Bank Head Notes Criticism of Plan

PY1906180290 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 pp 12, 13

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Central Bank President Crispiano Sandoval this morning reiterated that, in his opinion, the economic reactivation plan recently set in motion by the Council of Ministers has no concrete programs with targets, deadlines, financial sources, etc., for economic growth.

He said that "what we have is a monetary plan for price stabilization that is expected to drastically reduce inflation, maintain an equilibrium in the balance of payments, and keep interest rates within market variables. All of these measures are to be enforced by the Central Bank."

"What I have said is that the economic plan is a set of intentions on economic, monetary, and social policy. Only in the monetary area have actual programs been

designed for controlling inflation. Economic reactivation programs have yet to be designed because price stability is a precondition, although not sufficient, for promoting investment. In one word, the plan specifies neither deadlines nor methods for implementation of economic reactivation," Sandoval said.

Asked if he thinks that the plan has only general guidelines and no specifics, Sandoval replied: "Right. The Central Bank has submitted a monetary program for consideration by the economic team. What the team has released, however, is a series of statements under the name of a program. The monetary plan for stabilization and control of the means of payment does have a program. This program seeks to prevent inflation from reaching a very high level. Yet there are no economic programs specifying the methods, resources, and deadlines for economic development." [passage omitted]

#### **Predicts Drop in Economic Growth**

PY1906192490 Asuncion *EL DIARIO* in Spanish  
17 Jun 90 p 37

[Text] Crispiniano Sandoval, president of the Central Bank of Paraguay, said that if monetary expansion is reduced below a recommended level, the gross domestic product could drop a great deal. "If we reduce financing for the agriculture exporting sector, economic growth will certainly drop to 4.5 percent for the year," Sandoval stated. Previous estimates had predicted a six percent economic growth.

Sandoval added that the economic team must understand that "monetary stability is not enough; other measures must be implemented to reactivate the economy on real terms. If we cut financing, economic growth will drop. Therefore, we must define how far and how long we will allow a reduction in economic growth and how we will reactivate it. We must take into account that sectorial actions and reactions can be great," he said.

The Central Bank president said that the economic team holds the idea that monetary expansion should not exceed 21 percent. "To accept this means to also accept a reduction in our economic growth. There is no doubt about this. A reduction of monetary expansion means a reduction in credit demand. When credit demand is reduced, production drops, unemployment grows, and the economic growth rate drops. The problem here is structural rigidity. Everyone says that subsidized financing for agriculture should be eliminated, but no one says how it will be replaced," Sandoval stated.

#### **Political, Union Groups Form 'Leftist Front'**

PY1706214290 Asuncion *ABC COLOR* in Spanish  
16 Jun 90 p 5

[Excerpts] Leaders of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) reported yesterday that several political and union organizations are already forming the "great leftist front" [gran frente de izquierda] to participate in the

municipal elections next year. PDP Vice President Maria Luisa Duarte stated that her party is currently engaged "in the organization of the great front for the municipal elections." [passage omitted]

The leftist front is currently made up of the Workers Party (PT), the PDP, the Paraguayan Communist Party (PCP), the Colorado Popular Party (PPC), and the following movements: the Revolutionary Circle [Circulo Revolucionario] and the Mopali (Paraguayan Liberation Movement) [Movimiento Paraguayo de Liberacion]. [passage omitted]

#### **Central Bank Foreign Reserves Grow 12.6 Percent**

PY1906205290 Asuncion *ULTIMA HORA* in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 p 20

[Summary] The Central Bank has reported that its international reserves have grown to \$415 million in May, which represents a 12.6 percent increase over its foreign reserves of \$368.6 million in March.

#### **Peru**

#### **Garcia, Malmierca Comment on Regional Affairs**

PY2006030490 Lima *Television Peruana* in Spanish  
0155 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] This afternoon President Alan Garcia, after returning from Trujillo, received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at Government House. Garcia offered Malmierca his government's support in the face of any type of external interference in the internal affairs of the Caribbean nation above and beyond the ideological and political differences with the regime of President Fidel Castro.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] We have had the agreeable and important visit of Foreign Minister Malmierca, who is in charge of Cuba's foreign affairs. We have had a lengthy talk about the Latin American situation, and especially on what I consider to be a moral, fundamental duty of every Latin American in that he must give his support to Cuba.

We are experiencing a time in which we have the transformation in the Soviet Union and the undoing of its economy and the breaking up of authoritarian regimes of Eastern Europe. Thus it seems that a new ideological hegemony is being imposed throughout the world and a new political hegemony.

This is convincing many Latin Americans that we must not under any circumstances subject ourselves to certain ideas of modernness, of culture, or of economic and political organization that are distributed from centers of hegemony of the world. I believe that the experiences that have a taste of native verve, a taste of the national in Latin America must be defended.

Naturally, we may have many things that may separate us from Cuba in a conceptual and political form, and we

have mentioned them. Here we have a democratic system that we have always defended, but above and beyond those differences there is something fundamental at this time: I believe that every Latin American who values himself, who is proud of being a Latin American, must at this time defend Cuba.

If we observe that pressure is being applied against Cuba, if we observe that Cuba is being blockaded in any way, if we observe diplomatic or political actions against Cuba to achieve Cuba's demise, we will be observing a country that has a completely different system being demolished, and the only consequence will be the very strong imposition of the hegemony of the new imperialism over Latin America.

Thus, above and beyond the differences or disagreements of a political or economic nature that we might have, Latin America comes first. I have told this to Foreign Minister Malmierca and up to 28 July, and afterward as politicians, as members of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], and as Latin Americans, we have decided to prevent the already known hegemonies, which have been violently proven in Panama, or the hegemony of penetrating other countries, from affecting Cuba.

We believe it is important to have a profession called Latin American faith, and we are going to continue to apply this policy. Thank you very much.

My greetings to Fidel. [Video shows Garcia embracing Malmierca and patting him on the back]

[Malmierca] Thank you.

[Garcia] Ciao, Mr. Ambassador. [as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister: Are the same changes that are being made in Eastern Europe being made in Cuba?

[Malmierca] No changes are being made in Cuba that could mean backward steps, that mean we are abandoning ideas, that we are giving up the practice of socialism. We consider that any type of change, or any type of modification, must be directed at strengthening, perfecting the socialist regime in our country.

In addition, this is the desire of our people that is very clearly expressed every day. Today if we had to explain our country's situation in one word, it would be to carry out much more work, make more efforts, and with important achievements in all sectors.

[Reporter] But, it seems that the Soviet Union is observing Fidel Castro's government from a long distance. In this respect, what are the prospects?

[Malmierca] No. In this respect we have repeatedly received the guarantee of the Soviet Government of respecting all the commitments that have been made in the economic and trade sectors that exist between our two countries.

About 10 days ago a Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Economic Relations Minister Konstantin Katushev departed Cuba. On evaluating the prospects of our relations Katushev reiterated that desire.

[Reporter] Will there be democracy or some type of elections in Cuba such as are occurring in the eastern countries?

[Malmierca] Well, we have had democracy, elections for a long time now. We do not want to imitate the democracy, in quotations marks or outside them, of other countries. We have always tried to seek our own solutions, and we are very proud of the democratic possibilities, which in Cuba we believe to be more extensive, more real than in any other country.

[Reporter] Within a very little time Europe will not have any borders. Do you believe that Latin America is making the necessary steps to face all of this?

[Malmierca] We believe that no matter what decisions are made, or the courses that are taken outside of our region, it has always been very clear, and it is more than urgent at this time, that Latin American and Caribbean countries must strengthen their relations, seek ways to work together in order to achieve development, which up to now we have not been able to achieve. [end recording]

#### **Malmierca Meets President-Elect Fujimori**

PY2006005090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
0100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Cuban Ambassador Francisco Ramos Alvarez arrived in the Hotel Crillon at about 1300 to convey to President-elect Alberto Fujimori a message from President Fidel Castro.

[Begin Malmierca recording] We just conveyed to him the congratulations and friendly greetings of President Fidel Castro. He was pleased for the greetings and he also sent greetings to Castro. We talked about our bilateral relations, about the possibility of cooperation between our two countries in various areas such as public health. We now have here four Cuban experts for the struggle against dengue fever. We also delivered about 10 tons of medicine to help the victims of the recent earthquake and we also talked about the possibility of continuing and enlarging our cooperation in other fields. [end recording]

#### **Fujimori To Meet IMF Director on 29 June**

PY1906191890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish  
1924 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP)—President-elect Alberto Fujimori has announced that he will meet with IMF Director Michel Camdessus in New York on 29 June to try to reinstate Peru into the international financial community.

The meeting will be attended by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and other high-ranking officials of the financial sector.

According to Fujimori, a letter confirming the meeting was handed to him by Perez de Cuellar's adviser Alvaro de Soto this past weekend. Fujimori has also announced in Lima that in addition to his visit to the United States he will also go to Japan and South Korea. He said: "I will go to Europe next year."

The visit he will make to the land of his ancestors and to Seoul will be part of what he described as "the help that can be extended by the international community to alleviate the Peruvian situation." Peru owes \$16.72 billion and it has not been granted any type of credit in the past five years. Fujimori, who will take power on 28 July, has said: "My first trip will pave the way for successfully meeting our next objectives at the highest level."

In the guidelines of his government program, Fujimori states that of the total Peruvian debt, the public sector has to pay \$12.965 billion in the long-term and \$1.477 billion in the short-term, \$792 million is owed to the IMF and \$1.486 billion is the debt of the private sector. [passage omitted]

Fujimori has invited an economist, a Foreign Ministry official, and Hernando de Soto to accompany him in his tour of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. De Soto is the president of the Liberty and Democracy Institute and the author of a best seller [two preceding words in English] called "The Other Path." In this book De Soto analyzes the socio-economic phenomenon of the informal economy in Peru, a phenomenon that is also observed in other third world countries.

Mario Vargas Llosa, who lost the presidential elections, wrote the foreword to De Soto's book. De Soto, who disagreed with Vargas Llosa's ideology before the elections, has denied that he will head Fujimori's ministerial cabinet, saying that he prefers to support him from outside.

Fujimori had said that his concept of the Peruvian society is similar to that of De Soto. "We both believe that we must emphasize on the socioeconomic situation of the country's poorest sectors," Fujimori added.

In Japan, Fujimori is scheduled to visit "for some hours" the town of Kawachi-Machi on Kyushu Island. In Kawachi-Machi, the home town of Fujimori's parents, a correspondent of a Lima television station last night released a full report on the reactions of relatives, neighbors, and authorities on the victory of a person of Japanese descent in the Peruvian elections.

#### Contacts Denied

PY1806163290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
1100 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] The press office of Change 90 has issued a communique denying some news reports asserting that

contacts have already begun with the IMF, World Bank, and other international organizations in Washington.

The communique states that Change 90 has not sent anyone to begin negotiations with the above-mentioned international organizations. Change 90 has not authorized anyone to carry out such initiatives without its knowledge.

The message adds that engineer Fujimori will travel to the United States in the next few weeks, where he plans to begin talks about Peruvian relations with the international organizations.

#### Cancels Taiwan Trip

PY1906210690 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish  
14 Jun 90 p 6

[Excerpt] On 13 June Alberto Fujimori, president-elect of Peru, canceled his scheduled trip to Taiwan, where he was to have started his extensive end-of-the-month trip. This trip is a first step to bringing Peru back into the world's financial sector.

This was learned yesterday after Fujimori met the ambassadors from Japan and the PRC. Fujimori still plans to visit the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, South Korea, and Japan. [passage omitted]

#### Naming of Secretary General Causes Uproar

PY1906222890 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish  
16 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] The direct naming of Andres Reggiardo, chairman of the National Transfer Committee, as the secretary general of Change 90 last night prompted disagreement within that political organization, and a grassroots protest in Lima and eight cities in the interior of the country.

Change 90's grassroots acknowledge Victor Homma, who was elected 18 months ago during a national assembly, as the legitimate secretary general. They also reject the naming of Reggiardo, which was ordered, according to the grassroots, by the virtual president-elect Alberto Fujimori.

The division has provoked a general bewilderment at the Crillon Hotel, where numerous leaders and Change 90 congressmen gathered to give their total support to Homma. The meeting started at 2030 on the 19th floor and lasted approximately one hour.

At the same time the virtual president-elect met with members of his graduating class of the La Molina Agrarian University on the 11th floor of the same hotel.

Change 90 leaders told the press that Homma would give a news conference at 2030 on one of the hotel's floors to clear up the case of his alleged firing, but the news conference did not take place. At approximately 2130 in

the hotel's hall, Homma stated that he does not acknowledge Reggiardo as secretary general, and that he continues as secretary general of the Change 90 Movement.

In the midst of the hubbub of his supporters, who were shouting his name, Homma stated that there will be no changes in his organization, and that they will continue with the difficult task of getting the country out of its crisis. "We are fully undertaking the task of coordinating the government plan, its mechanisms, and the transfer of power," he said.

Regarding his naming as secretary general of the National Transfer Committee, Reggiardo stated that there had been a misunderstanding.

#### **Envoy Filatov Conveys Gorbachev Congratulations**

*PY1806161090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
0100 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Peru Anatoly Filatov paid a visit to President-elect Alberto Fujimori this afternoon. The Soviet diplomat said he had come to transmit Mikhail Gorbachev's congratulations to Fujimori for his triumph in last Sunday's elections. Filatov denied arranging any visit to the USSR by the Peruvian president-elect. However, he did not rule out the possibility.

[Begin recording] [Filatov] This was simply a protocol visit in compliance with my president's orders. I came to give a message to President-elect Alberto Fujimori.

[Reporter] Does the Soviet Union plan to make investments in Peru?

[Filatov] As always, we are maintaining good relations, and we are ready to discuss or seek ways to further develop our relations with Peru.

[Reporter] Will Fujimori extend his tour to the Soviet Union?

[Filatov] Fujimori should be asked that first. I cannot decide that; we could talk about it in the future. [end recording]

#### **MRTA Leader Denies Offering Truce to Fujimori**

*PY1806215290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
1800 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Victor Polay Campos, top leader of the MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement], today went to the 12th Court to answer charges of subversion for the fourth time.

The court session presided over by (Maximo Mestanzar Espinar) began at about 1100 today with a lecture on comments made by Polay Campos to the media about his links with the MRTA. Polay Campos, who was wearing a brown leather jacket, listened to the lecture.

When he had a chance to speak, Polay Campos denied that the MRTA had offered a truce to the newly elected

government. He added that the MRTA is studying the proposals that the Change 90 government has made to the Peruvian people.

#### **Shining Path Declares 'War' on Alberto Fujimori**

*PY1906211190 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish  
1904 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP)—The Shining Path terrorist group has called President-elect Alberto Fujimori a "faithful follower of the fascist, genocidal, APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] regime which has brought hunger to the people."

The Shining Path made this statement in leaflets distributed in Ayacucho early on Monday morning. The leaflets recall "Heroes Day," which is what the Shining Path calls the day on which some 300 of their militants were killed in Peruvian prisons in 1986.

This is the first political reference by the Shining Path to Fujimori and according to an antisubversive police agent this represents "a declaration of war on the new government" that will assume office on 28 July.

The leaflet, signed by the Revolutionary Movement of the People's Defense, denies a division within the Maoist group and adds that during the runoff election, when Fujimori consolidated his victory, "the Ayacucho people demonstrated their total rejection by casting invalid blank votes."

During the electoral campaign Fujimori was identified as "the government candidate" of President Alan Garcia, who is accused by the Shining Path of being the instigator of the massacre in the prisons.

Since Monday night the police and the Army have detained tens of suspects and undocumented people in the capital of Ayacucho, while the Lima prisons have been placed under stricter control.

On 19 June 1986, a Shining Path prisoners' riot was repressed violently by the Armed Forces and more than 300 prisoners were killed.

Moreover, police sources have reported that five members of the Peasant Defense Patrol were murdered on Sunday in the Ayacucho Andean mountains by a Shining Path column.

It has also been confirmed that eight terrorists were killed in the jungle near Aguayia, after two clashes with an Army patrol last weekend.

#### **Shining Path Members Kill Three Young Brothers**

*PY1906211290 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish  
13 Jun 90 p 13*

[Text] Huancayo, 12 Jun (Expreso)—Shining Path members yesterday murdered three young brothers after abducting them from their home in the district of Chilca.

This attack took place at 0300 on Sunday, 10 June, when German (15), Gelasio (18), and Ramon Apari (14) were resting in the house that belongs to their father, Renan Apari del Pino (55).

According to neighbors, six hooded and armed Shining Path members suddenly raided the house by breaking down the doors to look for Renan Apari.

According to the sources, since the father was not found, the three children were forced to get up quickly, and after being tied up, they were taken away to an unknown destination.

#### **Truck Bomb Attack on Army Garrison Kills 1**

*PY1906213390 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish  
14 Jun 90 p 14*

[Text] Huancayo, 13 Jun — One dead and two injured is the tragic result of the explosion of a truck bomb only 15 meters from the main door of the 9 December Garrison in this city.

The vehicle was rolling slowly toward the Army garrison. A very courageous officer kicked one of the truck's front wheels when he observed the danger, causing the vehicle to turn away.

The officer alerted his colleagues and tried to hurriedly leave. He was injured by the blast and was unable to save an elderly lady who was walking by at the time.

The incident occurred at 2000 on 13 June, when several members of the Shining Path group took up a position on a street that crosses 28 de Julio Street in the district of Chilca. There they loaded 20 kg of dynamite into a stolen blue and white Mitsubishi truck that had no license plates.

The vehicle was driven by a Shining Path member along the first block of 9 December Avenue and from there it was aimed at the main gate of the 9 December Garrison.

The driver jumped out of the truck when it reached the intersection with 28 de Julio Street, and he let the vehicle roll slowly on with its lights on.

Immediately and knowing full well that it was a truck bomb, the officer ran toward it, without cover, and was wounded by the blast.

#### **Two Shining Path Terrorists Die in Clash**

*PY1906231390 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish  
16 Jun 90 p 15*

[Text] Huaraz, 15 Jun — It has been reported that there was a violent clash between Army troops and members of the Shining Path group in Llacilla, Bolognesi Province. The clash resulted in two dead terrorists, but there were no Army casualties.

Reports that have reached this city indicate that at approximately noon a subversive column ambushed a

military patrol that was returning to Chiquian, capital of Bolognesi Province, after guaranteeing the normal development of the 10 June elections in the village of Tauripan.

The Army patrol had just started its return trip when it was attacked by terrorists. The quick reaction of the soldiers frustrated the attack. They suffered no casualties because they rapidly took refuge and repelled the attack.

During the clash two terrorists were killed and were abandoned by their comrades.

#### **Bodies of University Director, Driver Found**

*PY1906132090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
0100 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] The bodies of Jaime Cerron Palomino, Center Region University deputy rector, and Armando Tapia, his chauffeur, have been found with visible signs of cruel torture.

The bodies of Cerron and Tapia, who were abducted last week by unidentified individuals, were found in Sincos District, Jauja Province, 38 km from Huancayo. Police are currently carrying out investigations in a search for those responsible.

### **Guyana**

#### **IMF Package May Include Devaluation of Dollar**

*FL1506175290 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT  
15 Jun 90*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 15, CANA—Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte travelled to the bauxite mining town of Linden on Friday to brief bauxite workers about the government's new economic support programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Finance Minister Carl Greenidge was expected to give details of the package during a speech to Parliament late Friday. Well placed sources said a further devaluation of the guyana dollar was among conditions attached to the agreement.

Hoyte's visit to Linden, 65 miles south of here, is considered by observers to be crucial since it was bauxite workers who launched protests against the measures contained in the government's 1989 budget which featured a 70 per cent devaluation of the Guyana dollar. Three days after the budget, bauxite workers walked off the job and continued the protest for more than six weeks. They were joined by sugar workers and some employees of the University of Guyana. During the spell of industrial unrest which resulted in foreign exchange losses estimated at about U.S. 30 million dollars, several incidents of arson, especially in the sugar belt, were reported.

Hoyte's talks with the bauxite workers follow a series of briefing sessions he has been holding since Tuesday with a wide range of interest groups. The official Guyana

Public Communications Agency (GPCA) Friday listed eight business entities including the Guyana Manufacturers' Association (GMA) and the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry with which the president held briefing sessions earlier this week.

GPCA said he also met and briefed minority leader Dr. Cheddi Jagan of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) Thursday evening, the Guyana Trades Union Congress, two of the three sugar unions, permanent secretaries, heads of departments, and managers of public sector corporations about the impending agreement. The opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) and the third sugar union, the National Association of Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Employees (NAACIE), declined their invitations to meet with the president.

The GPCA said the United Force (UF), the third opposition party represented in Parliament, though invited to the briefing, "was unable to attend due to urgent personal matters of Mr. Michael Abraham." Abraham is one of the two UF members of Parliament, the other member being party leader, Fielden Singh, who is reportedly seeking medical attention overseas.

WPA co-leader, Eusi Kwayana told CANA his party declined the invitation which he said was given at short notice. He said the WPA also informed the office of the president that the WPA was not interested in being briefed about decisions already made.

And, in NAACIE's response to the invitation, General Secretary N.K. Gopaul told head of the presidential secretariat, Cedric Joseph, NAACIE "considers that no useful purpose would be served in such a briefing since it did not have the opportunity to discuss with the government, its views on the Economic Recovery Programme." NAACIE represents about 1,300 of the country's estimated 23,000 sugar workers.

#### **Minister Greenidge Announces Economic Plan**

*FL1506223490 Bridgetown CANA in English 2146 GMT  
15 Jun 90*

[Report by Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 15, CANA—Guyana announced a 26.6 per cent currency devaluation on Friday as Finance Minister Carl Greenidge reported six support agreements with three multilateral agencies related to the government's economic recovery programme. The devaluation pushed the official exchange rate from 33 to 45 Guyana dollars for one U.S. dollar. On the open market, however, one U.S. dollar was being traded on Friday for 65 Guyana dollars at cambios around Georgetown.

Greenidge, in a half-hour address to the National Assembly, said the government's economic strategy called for the unification of exchange rates within one year. Under the agreements, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) will refinance the U.S. 229 million dollar debt Guyana owes them, providing the government holds its course. An additional U.S. 66 million will be disbursed in 1991 and 1992.

In addition, the Guyana support group of donor countries, led by Canada, will provide Guyana with U.S. 33 million dollars in 1991 and 1992, along with 73 million dollars to be provided this year.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is also expected to approve and disburse U.S. 32 million dollars in balance of payments support. Greenidge said the government planned to meet the labour movement shortly to discuss possible salary increases. Greenidge promised that interest rates would be reviewed during the final quarter of the year "with a view to their further reduction."

In the area of trade policy, he said the government proposed to issue import licenses within two or three days for all non-prohibited imports. In addition, 50 per cent of the items now on the list of prohibited imports will be removed with immediate effect but will attract import duties of 40 per cent and consumption taxes of 100 per cent to provide some degree of protection for domestic producers.

Greenidge said the measures were intended to reinforce the government's 1990 budget measures and accelerate the implementation of its programme of trade and fiscal policies outlined in a government's policy framework paper. He said the primary objective was to restore the economy to fiscal balance so that the country's budget deficit—the excess of expenditure over revenues—could be further reduced by more than 500 million dollars. This will be achieved through increased taxation which Greenidge said government endeavour to evenly distribute among producers and consumers, exporters and importers, agriculture and industry, alike. [sentence as received]

Following Greenidge's presentation, Working People's Alliance member of parliament, Eusi Kwayana, contended that the minister had presented a new budget and successfully moved that there should be a full-scale debate on the statement. And, PPP [People's Progressive Party] frontbencher, Reepu Daman Persaud charged: "This government is absolutely bankrupt. The PNC [People's National Congress] should resign and give up the government and let us have free and fair elections."